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JEFFERSON DAVIS IN PRISON.

Scenes and Incidents of the Life of the Ex-Confederate President in the Casemate at Fortress Monroe. Extract from the Diary of the Post Surgeon. The Torture of the Prisoner. Opinions of the Confederate Leader in Social and Political Affairs. Inside History of the Confederacy.—Comments on the Military Policy of the North and the South. Who were the Great Generals?

From the New York World of Saturday 16th.

[*Continued from last Thursday's Journal.*]

June 9.—Called with Captain Korte, officer of the day, about noon. Had been sent for at eight A. M., but was away fishing.

He asked me what luck fishing, and appeared in better spirits than usual.

Had just heard, he said, through an irregular channel, that he had been indicted with Mr. Breckinridge in the District of Columbia, and hoped therefore that he was about to have a constitutional trial—not one by military commission, to which he would not have pleaded, regarding it as a forejudged murder. The news had reached him through the conversation of some soldiers in the guard-room, who sometimes spoke to each other in loud tones what they wished him to overhear. It was probably in no friendly spirit they had given him this news—but to him it was as welcome as air to the drowning.

He then referred to the severity of his treatment, supposing himself at present to be merely held for trial, and not already undergoing arbitrary punishment. As this conversation was a very important one, I took full note of it almost immediately on quitting his cell, and it is now given very nearly, if not precisely, his own words.

"Humanity supposes every man innocent," he said, "until the reverse shall be proved, and the laws guarantee certain privileges to the accused for trial. *To hold me here for trial, because a condemned convict is not warranted, according to the spirit of justice,* by the legal history of the world there is no parallel for my treatment. England and the governments of Europe have beheaded men for treason, but even after their conviction such acts as in my case have been made to me. Apart, however, from my personal case, let us see how this matter stands:

If the real purpose in the matter be to test the question of secession by trying certain persons connected therewith for treason, from what class should the persons so selected be drawn? From those who called the State Conventions, from those who, in their respective conventions, passed the ordinance of secession? Or, from the authors of the doctrines of State rights? From those citizens who, being absent from their States, were unconnected with the event, but on its occurrence returned to their homes to share the fortunes of their States as a duty of primal allegiance? Or from those officers of the State, who, accepting absent on public service, were called upon by the ordinance, and returning, joined their fellow-citizens in State service, and followed the course due to that relation?

To the last class I belong, who am the object of special rigor. THIS CAN ONLY BE EXPLAINED ON THE SUPPOSITION THAT HAVING BEEN MOST HONORED, IMPLACABLE, TO THE MOST REVENGEFUL FEELINGS—ON WHAT OTHER GROUND CAN IT BE ACCOUNTED FOR?

"I did not wish for war, but peace. Therefore as Commissioner to negotiate before war commenced, and subsequently strove my uttermost to prevent the coming of war; in every pause of conflict since, as possible, to treat for peace. Numbers of the Northern people practically pardoned are those who, in the beginning, urged that the black flag should be hoisted, and the struggle made one of

[illegible] the States to be each sovereign, and the Federal Government a mere agency. I had learned from the Fathers of the Constitution that a State could withdraw from the Union of government, abolishing all the functions previously existed; and my only crime has been obedience to this conscientious conviction. Was this the universal doctrine of the Democratic party in the North previous to 1860? Did not many of the opposite party, in the same section, share and express that faith. They preached, and professed to believe, and preached, and practiced.

[illegible] have now adjudged erroneous, the relation of the States, from their colonial organization to the present moment, should be re-written, and the facts suppressed which may mislead others to like manner to a like conclusion.

[illegible] I suppose, the purpose to test the question of secession, by trial and decision, who began by the exercise of these functions?" Why, then the ends of fairness and a decent respect for the opinions of mankind, deprive him of the means and time for a preparation of his defence; [illegible] with indignities which must deprive him of the equilibrium? *It all comports with the spirit which seems to evince fear of* [illegible] CAPTIVE ENEMY ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF AN EXPOSITION OF HIS SIDE OF THE QUESTION SETTLED BY VIOLENCE, BUT THE LAW MUST REMAIN UNSETTLED [illegible]

[illegible] a good government to rest on truth, and the awful belief that injustice to any individual is public injury, which can only find [illegible] in the reaction which brings retribution on the oppressors. It has been [illegible] the dangers of the North, [illegible] to crush the liberties of my country, and raise a Frankenstein of tyranny [illegible] to turn at your bidding. Sydney [illegible] Vane, and Peters suffered; but [illegible] liberty received blessing their lives [illegible] suffered.

[illegible] the doctrine of State Sovereignty be a dangerous one, the genius of America would indicate [illegible] than the sacrifice of one of [illegible]. Wickliffe died, but Huss took up [illegible] and when the dust of this martyr [illegible] the Rhine, some essence of it [illegible] the cup which Luther drank.

[illegible] rights of power is known and [illegible] all questions of reserved rights, [illegible] honest distinction may differ, [illegible] can be settled by fair adjudication [illegible] only can they be finally at rest."

May [illegible] *spoke of the restrictions placed* [illegible] *he supposed must soon terminate* [illegible] *solitude.* Books would [illegible] to preparing his defence, nor [illegible] how he could be denied free intercourse [illegible]

[illegible] he could get them, would be a great [illegible] time, he had the two best [illegible] Bible and Prayer-book, but the mind [illegible] to keep continually at the height and strain [illegible] required for their profitable read[illegible] PAPERS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS [illegible] COULD BE DENIED HIM, HE COULD UNDERSTAND EVEN THIS WOULD NOT BE RIGHT [illegible] PREPARING FOR TRIAL. He would then [illegible] what phase of public opinion he [illegible] all such trials—and in this age [illegible] there must be two tribunals, one influenced by the vaster one outside the court-[illegible] Read English or other books for his pe[illegible] this also could be urged? Such indulgences were given to the worst criminals before trial, and even after conviction the prison doors were open for their use. A mind so accustomed [illegible] had been for forty years could not suddenly [illegible] its machinery to a pause. It must [illegible] feed or prey upon itself, and this was [illegible] at present. EXCEPT FOR THE PURPOSE OF [illegible] TORTURE, THERE COULD BE NO COLOR OF REASON FOR WITHHOLDING FROM HIM ANY BOOKS OR PAPERS ISSUED PRIOR TO THE WAR.

June 9.—Was called to the prisoner, whom I had not seen for a week. Entered with Captain [illegible] A. Evans, officer of the day. Found Mr. Davis relapsing and very despondent. Complained again of intolerable pains in his head. Was distracted night and day by the unceasing tread of the two sentinels in his room, and the murmur or gabble of the guards in the outside cell. He said his casemate was well formed for a torture-room of the inquisition. Its arched roof made it a perfect whispering gallery, in which all sounds were jumbled and repeated. The torment of his head was so dreadful, he feared he must lose his mind. Already his memory, vision, and hearing, were impaired. He had but the remains of one eye left, and the glaring, whitewashed walls were rapidly destroying this. He pointed to a crevice in the wall where his bed had been, explaining that he had changed to the other side to avoid its mephitic vapors.

Of the trial he had been led to expect, had heard nothing. This looked as if the indictments were to be suppressed, and the action of a military commission substituted. If so, they might do with him as they pleased, for he would not plead, but leave his cause to the justice of the future. As to taking his life, that would be the greatest boon they could confer on him, though for the sake of his family he might regret the manner of its taking.

June 10.—Mr. Davis out of sorts, very ill-tempered. Complained that his clean linen, to be sent over twice a week by General Miles, had not been received. *General Miles had taken charge of his clothing, and seemed to think a change of them twice a week enough.* It might be so in Massachusetts. But now even this wretched allowance was denied. The General might know nothing of the matter; but if so, some member of his staff was negligent. It was pitiful they could not send his trunks to his cell, but must insist on thus doling out his clothes, as though he were a convict in some penitentiary. If the object were to degrade him, it must fail. None could be degraded by unmerited insult heaped on helplessness but the perpetrators. The day would come that our people would be ashamed of his treatment. *For himself the sufferings he was undergoing would do him* good with his people (the South.) Even those who had opposed him would be kept silent, if not won over, by public sympathy. Whatever other opinions might be held, it was clear he was selected as chief victim, bearing the burden of Northern hatred, which should be more equally distributed.

Sunday, July 11.—Was sent for by Mr. Davis and called in company with Captain R. O. Bickley, officer of the day.

Found prisoner very desponding, the failure of his sight troubling him, and his nights almost without sleep. *His present treatment was killing him by inches, and he wished shorter work could be made of his torment.* He had hoped long since for a trial, which should be public, and therefore with some semblance of fairness; but hope deferred was making his heart sick.

The odious, malignant and absurd insinuation that he was connected in some manner with the great crime and folly of Mr. Lincoln's assassination, was his chief personal motive for so earnestly desiring an early opportunity of vindication. But apart from this, as he was evidently made the representative in whose person the action of the seceding States was to be argued and decided, he yet more strongly desired for this reason to be heard in behalf of the defeated, but to him still sacred cause. The defeat he accepted, as a man has to accept all necessities of accomplished fact; but to vindicate the theory and justice of his cause, showing the authority of the Constitution and the Fathers of the Country, that his people had only asserted a right—had committed no crime; this was the last remaining labor which life could impose on him as a public duty. Mr. Davis then spoke of ex-President Franklin Pierce in terms of warm admiration, as the public man who had studied constitutional law, and the relation of the States to highest profit, remarking, that if he were given any choice of counsel, Mr. Pierce would be one of those whose advice he would think most reliable. He also spoke of Mr. Charles Eames of Washington, as a walking encyclopædia of constitutional law, very accurate and ready in his reference to precedents; adding that he had seen a report that Messrs. Reverdy Johnson of Maryland, and Charles O'Conner of New York, had professed their readiness to assume his defence, when approached by some of his friends for that purpose, for which he felt grateful, both personally and for his people. His own fate was of no importance in the matter, save to the government, on which history would devolve the responsibility for his treatment. Martyrdom, while representing the deliberate action of his people, would be immortality; but for the sake of justice, not merely to his own people, but to the whole American people, whose future liberties were now at stake in his person, a fair and public trial was now the necessity of the situation.

"My people," he added, "attempted what your people denounced as a revolution. My people failed; but your people have suffered a revolution which must prove disastrous to their liberties unless promptly remedied by legal decision, in their efforts to resist the revolution which they charged my people with contemplating. State sovereignty, the corner stone of the Constitution, has become a name. There is no longer power, or will, in any State, or number of States, that would dare refuse compliance with any tinkle of Mr. Seward's bell.

Mr. Davis *complained this sleeplessness was aggravated by the lamp kept burning in his room all night, so that he could be seen at all moments by the guard in the outer cell. If he happened to dose one feverish moment, the noise of relieving guard in the next room aroused him, and the lamp poured its full glare into his aching and throbbing eyes. There must be a change in this, or he would go crazy, or blind, or both.*

"Doctor," he said, "had you ever the consciousness of being watched? Of having an eye fixed on you every moment, intently scrutinizing your most minute actions, and the variations of your countenance and posture? The consciousness that the Omniscient Eye rests upon us in every situation, is the most consoling and beautiful belief of religion. *But to have a human eye riveted on you in every moment of waking, or sleeping, sitting, walking, or lying down, is a refinement of torture on anything the Camanches or Spanish Inquisition ever dreamed.* They, in their ignorance of cruel art, only struck at the body; and the nerves have a very limited capacity of pain. This is a maddening, incessant torture of the mind, increasing with every moment it is endured, and shaking the reason by its incessant recurrence of miserable pain. Letting a single drop of water fall on the head every sixty seconds does not hurt at first, but its victim dies of raving agony, it is alleged, if the infliction be continued. *The torture of being incessantly watched is, to the mind, what the water-dropping is to the body, but more effictive, as the mind is more susceptible of pain.* The Eye of Omniscience looks upon us with tenderness and compassion; even if conscious of guilt, we have the comfort of knowing that Eye sees also our repentance. But the human eye forever fixed upon you is the eye of a spy, or enemy, gloating in the pain and humiliation which itself creates. I have lived two long in the woods to be frightened by an owl, and have seen death two often to dread any form of pain. But I confess, Doctor, this torture of being watched begins to pray on my reason. The lamp burning in my room all night would seem a torment devised by some one who had intimate knowledge of my habits, my custom having been through life never to sleep except in total darkness."

The conversation, so far as related to its medical aspect, I deemed it my duty to communicate that afternoon to Major General Miles, who could not remove the lamp altogether, but directed that it should be screened at night, so that no direct and glaring beams should be thrown into the prisoner's eyes.

July 20*th.* Called on Mr. Davis, Captain Korte, Third Pennsylvania artillery, being officer of the day, and, of course, my companion. Was requested to call by Major General Miles, who had received report that prisoner was seriously ill.

Found Mr. Davis in a very critical state; his nervous debility extreme; his mind more despondent than ever heretofore; his appetite gone; complexion livid, and pulse denoting deep prostration of all the physical energies. Was much alarmed and realized with painful anxiety the responsibilities of my position. If he were to die in prison, and without trial, subject to such severities as had been inflicted on his attenuated frame, the world would form unjust conclusions, but conclusions with enough color to pass them into history. It seemed to me, let me frankly confess, due to the honor of America, and the future glory of our struggle for national existence, that this result should not happen.

Mr. Davis asked me could nothing be done to better his condition, or secure him the justice of a trial before death. The effort of his people to establish a country had failed, and they had no country now but America. It was for the honor of America, not less than for his own, and for justice to his cause, that he pleaded.

Assured Mr. Davis that no effort of care or such skill as I possessed should be wanting for his benefit. Then commenced conversation on various topics, seeking to divert his mind from the afflictions preying on it.

Mr. Davis said when he had last been out on the ramparts he had met Mr. C. C. Clay, similarly walking under guard. Clay was looking wretchedly, and seeing him made Mr. Davis realize more acutely his own humiliating position. *Men at sea in a ship never realize how forlorn and frail the vessel is they are on board, until their counterpart in some closely passing vessel is brought under notice.*—Absorbed in exercise and the emotions of the scene, he had previously failed to realize his situation, with an officer at his side as custodian, and four bayonets pacing behind him to secure that he should make no effort to escape. The moment Mr. Clay passed, his own situation stood revealed; and nothing but his strong conviction that to remain in his cell would be equivalent to suicide, could induce him to parade again in the same manner. As he passed Mr. Clay they exchanged a few words in French, nothing more than the compliments of the day and an inquiry for each other's health; but it seems this had alarmed the officer, who did not understand the language, Mr. Clay not being permitted to pass him again, but being marched off to another part of the ramparts. Clay was naturally delicate, of an atrabilious type, and his appearance denoted that he must be suffering severely.

Replied that I had been attending Mr. Clay, and saw nothing in his state to occasion alarm.—He had a tendency to asthma, but that was a long lived disease. Mr. Davis inquired how Clay was fed. Replied that at first he had received soldier's rations, but latterly, his condition demanding it, had been fed from the hospital. Mr. Davis expressed much sympathy for his fellow-sufferer, begging me to do whatever I professionally could for his relief, and to hold up his hands. Let me here remark that, despite a certain exterior cynicism of manner, no patient has ever crossed my path who, suffering so much himself, appeared to feel so warmly and tenderly for others. Sickness, as a general rule, is sadly selfish; its own pains and infirmities occupying too much of its thoughts. With Mr. Davis, however, the rule did not work, or rather he was an exception calling attention to its general truth.

Prisoner *complained bitterly of the restrictions imposed by General Miles on his correspondence with wife; certain subjects, and those perhaps of most interest, being forbidden to both. The convicts in State prisons were allowed this liberty unimpeded, or only subject to the supervision of the chaplain whose scrutiny had a religious and kindly character—that of a father confessor. His letters, on the contrary, had to be sent open to General Miles, and from him, he understood, similarly open to the Attorney-General.* What unbosoming of confidence—mutual griefs, mutual hopes, the interchange of tenderest sympathies—was possible, or would be delicate under such a system?—He pictured idle young staff officers here, or yet more pitiful clerks in the law departments at Washington, grinning over any confessions of pain, or terms of endearment he might be tempted to use; and this thought embittered the pleasure such correspondence might otherwise have conferred.—The relationship of husband and wife was the inner vestibule of the temple—the holy of holies—in poor human life; and who could expose its secrets or lay his heart bare on his sleeve, for such daws to peck at? Even criminals condemned to death for heinous crimes, were allowed not only free correspondence with their wives, but interviews at which no jailor stood within earshot.—What possible public danger could there be from allowing such letters to pass without scrutiny?—*Time will set all these petty tyrannies in their true light.* He that first pleadeth his own cause seems justified; but his neighbor cometh and searcheth him. If the privilege were ever abused; if anything he wrote to his wife were published to the detriment of the government, or tending to disturb the peace, what easier than to say: "This privilege has been abused and must cease."

August 14.—Had been absent in Baltimore on official business some few days, during which Mr. Davis sent for me. Called with Captain Evans, officer of the day, and explained my absence. A pustule, somewhat malignant in character, was forming on the prisoner's face, which was much inflamed and swollen. He reiterated belief that *the casemate was full of malaria poison, caused by the rising and falling of the tide in the ditch outside* (as previously explained), *and wished the Washington people would take quicker means of dispatching him, if his death without trial was their object.* That it was so he was led to suspect, for a trial must develope many things not pleasant to those in power. In particular it would place the responsibility for the non-exchange of prisoners where it belonged.

Called the same evening. Prisoner in a high fever, the swelling of his face spreading to his back and head, with indications of latent erysipelas. Mr. Davis wished he could have with him his faithful servant Robert, who, though a slave, had a moral nobility deserving honor. The negroes had excellent traits of character, but required, for their own sakes, guidance and control. They were docile, as a general rule, easily embued with religious sentiment, quick in sympathies, and of warm family affection. Their passions, however, were intense and uncontrollable. Slavery had been blamed for their incontinuance, but this was unjust. Were the free blacks any less libidinous? The Southern slaves were incomparably more chaste, or less unchaste, than people of the same race in the North. Slavery was a restraint upon promiscuous intercourse, and for commercial reasons, if for none higher. The negroes were improvident to a degree that must reduce them to destitution if not cared for. They had to be provided with fresh seeds for their little garden patches every year, no remonstrances sufficing to make them provide one season for the wants of the next. It was in their affections they were strong, and many of them had excellent traits.—His man Robert was the best and most faithful of his race, and had attended him through many serious illnesses. Was with his wife on board the Clyde, but might possibly have deserted the sinking ship by this time. Did not think he would, though others with greater claims to keep them faithful were among his enemies.

August 16.—Called with Captain Gressin, Aide-de-Camp of Gen. Miles, officer of the day. Prisoner suffering severely, but in a less critical state, the erysipelas now showing itself in his nose and forehead. Found that a carbuncle was forming on his left thigh, Mr. Davis urging this as a proof of a malarial atmosphere in his cell, *reiterating his wish that, if the Government wanted to be rid of him without trial, it might take some quicker process.*

Prisoner said he had never held much hope for himself since entering Fortress Monroe, and was now losing it for his people. The action and tone in regard to the Richmond elections, gave evidence that the policy of "woe to the conquered" would prevail. What a cruel farce it was to permit an exercise of the elective franchise, with a proviso that the electors must cast their ballots for men they despised or hated! Either all pretence or continuing representative government should be abandoned, or free acceptance given to the men endorsed by the people. To ask men who had fought, sacrificed, and lost their all for a cause, to wheel suddenly, and vote into power men they despised as renegades or cowards, was the sin of attempting to seethe the kid in its mother's milk. Better for the South to remain disfranchised forever, than crawl back into office or recognition through such incredible apostacy. Better remain prisoners, than be citizens on such terms. In no district of Virginia could what we called a "loyalist," muster a corporal's guard of men with similar sentiments. Why organize hypocrisy by attempting to force into elective positions men who were not representatives of their alleged constituents—men who could only excite the abhorrence or contempt of ninety-nine in every hundred of the people? Either the South should be declared so many conquered provinces under military rule, or given back the freedom of the ballot.

To offer bribes for wholesale falsihood, would be found poor policy; and the men hereafter to create trouble in the South, would not be the gallant and well-born gentlemen who fought loyally, and at every sacrifice of life and property for a cause they believed right, but that small scum of poltroons and renegades who remained "neutral" through the contest, only anxious to avoid danger for themselves, and jump over to the side that won. The former class accepted defeat, and would loyally preserve any obligations that might be imposed on them. The latter were worthless and pitiful intriguers, commanding no popular confidence, chastened by no memories of the struggle; and now that no personal risk could be incurred, would seek to obtain popularity—the popularity of demagogues—by refanning into flame the passions and prejudices of the ignorant and vulgar. They will be clamorous for Southern rights, now that Southern rights are dead, and out-Herod Herod in their professed devotion to the Southern cause.

August 20.—Called with Captain Evans, officer of the day. Mr. Davis suffering great prostration, a cloud of erysipelas covering his whole face and throat. The carbuncle much inflamed. Spirits exceedingly dejected, evinced by anxiety for his wife and children. That he should die without opportunity of rebutting in public trial the imputed stigma of having had share in the conspiracy to assassinate Mr. Lincoln, was referred to frequently and painfully. That history would do him justice, and the criminal absurdity of the charge be its own refutation, he had cheerful confidence while in health; but in his feebleness and dependency, with knowledge how powerful they were who wished to affix this stain, his alarm, lest it might become a reproach to his children, grew an increasing shadow.

Of Mr. Lincoln he then spoke, not in affected terms of regard or admiration, but paying a simple and sincere tribute to his goodness of character, honesty of purpose, and Christian desire to be faithful to his duties according to such light as was given him. Also to his official purity and freedom from avarice. The Southern press labored in the early part of the war to render Mr. Lincoln abhorred and contemptible, but such efforts were against his judgment, and met such opposition as his multiplied cares and labors would permit. Behind Mr. Lincoln, during his first term, stood an infinitely more objectionable and less scrupulous successor (Mr. Hamlin;) and the blow that struck down the President of the United States would place that successor in power. When Mr. Lincoln was reinaugurated the cause of his people was hopeless, or very nearly so—the struggle only justifiable in continuance by its better attitude for obtaining terms; and from no ruler the United States could have, might terms so generous have been expected. Mr. Lincoln was kind of heart, naturally longing for the glory and repose of a second term to be spent in peace. Mr. Johnson, being from the South, dare not offer such liberal treatment; his motives would be impugned.

In every embittered national struggle, proposals to assassinate the rival representatives were common, eminating from different classes of men with different motives; but spies of the enemy, wishing to obtain evidence how such proposals would be received; from fanatics, religious or patriotic, believing the act would prove acceptable to Heaven; from lunatics, driven mad by sufferings connected with the struggle; and from boastful and often cowardly desperadoes, seeking gold and notoriety by attempting, or promising to attempt, the crime. At the time it occurred, Mr. Lincoln's death, even by natural causes, would have been a serious injury to the prospects of the South; but the manner of his taking-off, frenzing the Northern mind, was the last crowning calamity of a despairing and defeated, though righteous cause.

August 23.—Called with Captain Evans, Third Pennsylvania Artillery, officer of the day. Prisoner a little improved, febrile symptoms subsiding. Had no appetite for ordinary food, but found the coolness and moisture of fruits agreeable. Said he had concluded not to lose any more spoons for me, but would retain the one that morning sent with his breakfast. Unless things took a change, he would not require it long.

[This was an allusion to the desire some of the guard had to secure trophies of anything Mr. Davis had touched. They had carried away his brier-wood pipe, and from time to time taken five of the spoons sent over with his meals from my quarters. The meals were sent over by a bright little mulatto boy named Joe, who handed them to the Sergeant of the guard outside the casemate, who passed them through the window to the Lieutenant of the guard in the outer cell, by whom they were handed to the prisoner through the grated doors of the inside room, the keys of which were held by the officer of the day. No knife and fork being allowed the prisoner, "lest he should commit suicide," his food had to be cut up before being sent over—a needless precaution, it always seemed to me, and more likely to produce than to prevent the act, by continually keeping the idea that it was expected before the prisoner's mind. It was in returning the trays from Mr. Davis to my quarters that the spoons were taken—an annoyance obviated by his retaining one for use. This only changed the form of trophy, however; napkins that he had used being the next class of prizes seized and sent home to sweethearts, by loyal warders at the gates.]

Mr. Davis expressed some anxiety as to his present illness. He was not one of those who, when in trouble, wished to die. Great invalids seldom had this wish, save when protracted sufferings had weakened the brain. Suicides were commonly of the robuster class—men who had never been brought close to death nor thought about it seriously. A good old Bishop once remarked, that "dying was the last thing a man should think about," and the mixture of wisdom and quaint humor in the phraze had impressed Mr. Davis.—Even to Christians, with the hope of an immortal future for the soul, the idea of physical annihilation—of parting forever from the tenement of flesh in which we have had so many joys and sorrows—was one full of awe, if not terror. What it must be to the unbeliever, who entertained absolute and total annihilation as to his prospect, he could not conceive. Never again to hear of wife or children—to take the great leap into black vacuity, with no hope of meeting in a brighter and happier life the loved ones left behind, the loved ones gone before!

He had more reasons than other men, and now more than ever, to wish for some prolongation of life, as also to welcome death. His intolerable sufferings and wretched state argued for the grave as a place of rest. His duties to the cause he had represented, and his family, made him long to be continued on the footstool, in whatever pain or misery, at least until by the ordeal of a trial he could convince the world he was not the monster his enemies would make him appear, and that no wilful departures from the humanities of war had stained the escutcheon of his people. Errors, like all other men, he had committed; but stretched now on a bed, from which he might never rise, and looking with the eyes of faith, which no walls could bar, up to the throne of Divine mercy, it was his comfort that no such crimes as men laid to his charge reproached him in the whispers of his conscience.

"They charge me with crime, Doctor, but God knows my innocence. I endorsed no measure that was not justified by the laws of war. Failure is all forms of guilt in one, to men who occupied my position. Should I die, repeat this for the sake of my people, my dear wife and poor darling children. Tell the world I only loved America, and that in following my State I was only carrying out doctrines received from reverenced lips in my early youth, and adopted by my judgment at the convictions of riper years."

Mr. Davis spoke with intense earnestness—the solemnity of a dying man, though not then, in my judgment, in any immediate danger. His words, as quoted were taken down on my return to quarters, and are here given for what each reader may think them worth. They certainly impressed me as sincere, and as if—whether true or not, judged by the standard of law—the speaker uttered them in the good faith of a religious man, who thought death might very possibly be near, if not imminent and certain.

September 1.—Was called at daylight by Captain Titlow, officer of the day, to see State-prisoner Davis, who appeared rapidly sinking, and was believed in a critical condition. The carbuncle on his thigh was much inflamed, his pulse indicating extreme prostration of the vital forces. The erysipelas which had subsided now reappeared, and the febrile excitement ran very high. Prescribed such remedies, constitutional and topical, as were indicated; but always had much trouble to persuade him to use the stimulants so urgently needed by his condition. Let me here say, however, that in docility and a strict adherence to whatever regimen was prescribed, Mr. Davis was the model patiet of my practice. He seemed to regard the doctor as captain of the patient's health, and obeyed every direction, however irksome, disagreeable, or painful, with military exactness.

Mr. Davis renewed his complaints of the vitiated atmosphere of the casemate, declaring it to be noxious and pestilential from the causes before noticed. *Mould gathered upon his shoes, showing the dampness of the place,* and no animal life could prosper in an atmosphere that generated these hyphomycetous fungi. From the rising and falling of the tides in the loose foundations of the casemate, mephitic fungi eminated, the spores of which, floating in the air, were thrown off in such quantities, and with such incessant repetitions of reproduction, as to thoroughly pervade the atmosphere, entering the lungs and blood with every breath, and redeveloping their poisonous qualities in the citadel of life. Peculiar classes of these fungi were characteristics of the atmosphere in which cholera and other forms of plague were most rankly generated, as had been established by the Rev. Mr. Osborne, in a long and interesting series of experimental researches with the achromatic microscope during the cholera visitation of 1854 in England. Men in robust health might defy these miasmatic influences; but to him, so physically reduced, the atmosphere that generated mould found no vital force sufficient to resist its poisonous inhalation.

Assured Mr. Davis that his opinion on the matter had for some time been my own, and that on several occasions I had called the attention of Maj. General Miles to the subject. Satisfied that the danger was now serious if he were longer continued in such an atmosphere, I would make an official report on the subject to the General commanding, recommending a change of quarters.

Mr. Davis spoke of the wretchedness of being constantly watched—of feeling that a human eye, inquisitive and pitiless, was fixed upon all his movements night and day. This was one of the torments imposed on Marquis de Lafayette in the dungeon of Magdeburgh and Olmutz. Indeed, the parallel between their prison lives, if not in some other respects, was remarkable. Lafayette was denied the use of knife or fork, lest he should commit self-destruction. He was confined in a casemate, or dungeon, of the two most powerful fortresses of Prussia first, and then Austria.—While in Magdeburgh, he found a friend in the humane physician, who repeatedly reported that the prisoner could not live unless allowed to breathe purer air than that of his cell; and on this recommendation—the Governor at first answering that he "was not ill enough yet" the illustrious prisoner was at length allowed to take the air—some times on foot, at other times in a carriage, but always accompained by an officer with drawn sword, and two armed guards.

Mr. Davis then narrated with great spirit and minuteness, the efforts made by Count Lally-Tolendal, assisted by Dr. Eric Bollman, of Hanover, and Mr. Huger, of South Carolina, to effect Lafayette's liberation. Mr. Huger was a young gentleman of Huguenot extraction; and Layfaytte, upon landing near Georgetown, South Carolina, accompanied by Baron De Kalb, had first been a guest of Major Huger, the father of his rescuer. Dr. Bollman's visit to Vienna, where he remained six months, lulling suspicion by pretending to study or practice medicine: his there meeting with young Huger, and the manner in which the two cautious, but daring men, mutually discovered to each other their similarity of object; the code of signals which they gradually established with the prisoner and his final rescue for some brief hours from captivity by their exertions, together with his re-arrest, and the capture and terrible punishment inflicted on his rescuers—all of these points Mr. Davis recited with a vividness which made each feature in the successive scenes pass before the mental eye as though in the unrolling of a panorama. Huger and Bollman were heavily ironed round the neck and chained to the floors of separate dungeons, in utter darkness. Once every half hour the Austrian officer of the day entered, flashed a dark lantern into their faces to identify them and see that they still lived, and then carefully examined every link of the chains binding their necks to the floor and shackling their feet and wrists.—This treatment lasted night and day for six months, the prisoners being almost skeletons when finally obtaining their release, which was secured by the representations of General Washington, the powerful advocacy of Mr. Fox and the Liberals in the British Parliament and the humane sympathy of the Count Metrouskie, who wielded a powerful influence in the Austrian court. Layfayette, however, even in his second imprisonment was never shackeled; and, though treated with the utmost cruelty, no indignities were offered to his person, save that he was robbed of his watch and some other trinkets on being recommitted, reduced to a single suit of clothes, and stripped of every little comfort that had been previously allowed him, save such betterments of food—his regulation diet being bread and water—as were certified by his medical attendant to be necessary for the support of life.

After quitting prison, proceeded, by invitation of General Miles, and in company with that officer, to make an inspection of the fort, for the purpose of selecting more healthful quarters for the State prisoner. Decided that rooms in second story of the south end of Carroll Hall would best suit—a building long used as officer's quarters, near the main sally-port, and in which nearly every officer of the old army was for some months quartered after quitting West Point, and before being assigned to general duty elsewhere. It is a tradition in and around Old Point Comfort that both Grant and Sherman occupied in their day the very chambers selected for the second incarceration of Mr. Davis. As with the casemate, there were to be two rooms used for the prisoner's confinement. In the outer one a lieutenant and two soldiers were constantly stationed on guard, having a view of the interior chamber through a grated door. Opposite this door was a fireplace. To its right when facing the door, a window heavily grated, and with a sentinel continually on duty before it, pacing up and down the piazza. Opposite the window a door leading into the corridor, but permanently fastened with heavy iron clamps, and in this door a sliding panel in which the face of a sentinel was continually framed by night and day, ready to report to his officer the first sign of any attempt on the prisoner's part to shuffle off this mortal coil by any act of self-violence. It was of this face, with its unblinking eyes, that Mr. Davis so bitterly complained in after days; but this is anticipating. The prisoner, as was said of Lafayette, is perhaps "not sick enough yet," and has to suffer some further weeks of exposure in his present casemate.

The rooms being selected, General Miles gave orders to the Engineer Department for their speedy conversion from quarters to a prison, the piazza being prolongated and raised by a flight of stairs, so that access to the ramparts could be had by Mr. Davis without a decent to the ground-tier, which invariably caused a crowd to collect, with its usual unpleasant attendants of staring and whispering commentaries.

Called this day (Oct. 5) with Captain Korte, Third Pennsylvania artillery, officer of the day, and found Mr. Davis already looking much brighter, exclaiming as I entered, "The world does move, after all." The panel in the side-door opening on the corridor, in which a sentry's face was framed, gave him some annoyance, and he referred again to Lafayette in connection with the torture of a human eye constantly riveted on his movements. If his wish were to commit suicide, such a precaution would prove wholly unavailing. It looked rather as if the wish were to drive him to its commission. He then referred to some eminent French General, who, while a prisoner in England, procured and studied anatomical diagrams for the purpose of learning how life could be most certainly and painlessly lost, or with least disfigurement. He discovered that precise part of the breast in which the heart, unprotected by any rib, lay nearest the surface. Sticking a small pin through this spot in the diagram, he next applied the diagram to his breast, and marked, by a puncture, the exact place in which even the slight wound of a pin-prod would be fatal. Some time after, being transferred to France, and re-incarcerated for a conspiracy against the life of the Emperor, he was found dead in his cell—the pin sticking in his heart, and the diagram, which he had never parted with, lying at his feet. This was an instance of how absurd it was to attempt preventing suicide by watchfulness. Even before being allowed knife or fork, there was no moment in which Mr. Davis could not have thrown down his burden of life, if wicked enough to have wished so rushing into the presence of his Creator.

October 13.—Called with Captain Theodore Price, Third Pennsylvania artillery, serving on the staff of Major General Miles, officer of the day. Mr. Davis in good health, but complained of being treated as though he were a wild beast on exhibition, not a prisoner of State awaiting trial. Ladies, and other friends of persons in authority at the fort, were let loose on the ramparts about the hour of his walk, to stare at him as though he were the caged monster of some traveling menagerie. He had endeavored to rebuke this during his last walk, when he saw a group of ladies waiting for his appearance, by turning short round and re-entering his cell. Dear and valuable as was the liberty of an hour's exercise in the open air, there were prices at which he could not consent to purchase it, and this was of the number. His general treatment Mr. Davis acknowledged to be good, though there were in it many annoyances of detail—such as the sentry's eye always fastened on his movements, and the supervision of his correspondence with his wife—unworthy of any country aspiring to magnanimity or greatness.

The change to Carroll Hall had been of the greatest benefit to the prisoner's health, the air being purer as it was loftier, his own room more cheerful, and only subject to the drawback that he had *human eyes from three directions continually fixed upon him through the grated door entering his room, the window opening on the piazza at his left, and the door opposite the window, with an open panel in it, opposite which stood a sentry.*

Mr. Davis said it was scandalous that government should allow General Miles to review his letters to his wife. They had to pass through the hands of Attorney General Speed, who should be a quite competent judge of offensive matter, or what was deemed offensive. General Miles had returned to him several pages of a letter written to Mrs. Davis, containing only a description of his new prison, in answer to her enquiries, the General declaring such description to be objectionable, perhaps, suspecting that, if told where he was confined, Mrs. Davis would storm the fort and rescue him *vi et armis.* This was both absurd and cruel—one of those acts of petty tyranny which was without excuse, because without any sufficient object. In regard to attempts at escape General Miles might give himself no uneasiness. Mr. Davis desired a trial both for himself and cause, and if all the doors and gates of the fort were thrown open he would not leave. If anywhere in the South the Confederate cause yet lived, the thing would be different; but as that cause was now wrapped in the shroud of a military defeat, the only duty left to him—his only remaing object—was to vindicate the action of his people, and his own action as their representative by a fair and public trial.

Finally, in December, 1865, the jailer in charge of Mr. Davis was ordered by his employer, Secretary Stanton, to interfere with the meals of the prisoner, and to prevent his physician from conversing with him; and upon Dr. Craven's venturing to send to a tailor for a heavy overcoat to protect the invalid from the increased cold weather, this humane Surgeon was "relieved from duty at the fort."

Great interest is given, and some relief to this wretched narrative of petty tyranny and degrading malignity wreaked upon a captive, by Dr. Craven's spirited reports of conversations with Mr. Davis, on all sorts of subjects, political, scientific, religious, and even artistic.

CONVERSATION WITH MR. DAVIS.

Speaking of how greatly the powers of the sight may be increased by practice, Mr. Davis upheld the theory that the brain, too, was also enlarged in its capacities, both physically and intellectually by continual labor. He pointed to the large brains of nearly all who have been eminent in pursuits involving mental labor, contending that as the labor of the tailor developes the muscles of the right thumb and fore-finger, those of the delver the muscles of the leg, and so forth, so the increased exercise of the brain increased its size. There was a fault in his parallel, he knew, or rather what appeared to be a fault—that we can establish no analogy between the mental and physical phases of existence. Still it was certain that labor enlarged all organs involved in it, so far as we had means of judging, and that while we did not know how the brain acted in its reception or emission of ideas—whether purely passively, or with some physical action, however slight—we did not know for certain that the brains of all great intellectual workers were much larger, on the average, than were those of men pursuing different callings.

Remarked that with these ideas, he must to a great extent be a believer

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Cruelty to Prisoners.

Upon the principle that success is virtue and defeat crime, the terrible cruelties and barbarities practiced upon the Confederate prisoners by the officers in charge of the prison depots at the North, have either been passed over without notice, or received the approval of the people. Hardships made necessary by the straitened circumstances of our Government, has already cost one officer of the Confederate army his life, and has subjected another to many months imprisonment, and a lengthy and severe prosecution; while outrages, unnecessary and murderously cruel, were practiced upon Confederate prisoners, and will be remembered only by the victims upon whose memories their sufferings are charred, and their friends, who have heard the tale of their trials.

We have always felt that neither President Lincoln or General Grant were responsible for the conduct of the unworthy subordidates, who showed their patriotism by cruelty to imprisoned Confederates, rather than by manfully meeting their armed comrades upon the battle field. We were fully aware that these gentlemen had their hands full in subduing a revolution, which, for four years convulsed the republic and threatened its permanent division. So great were the labors of the President in the Cabinet, and of the commanding General on the field, that it was impossible for them in every instance to attend to the details by which subordinates performed their duties.—The resources of the country, as vast as they were, were most severely taxed, by the very great demands upon them, and we very readily grant the probability that many of the hardships suffered by our prisoners, were unavoidable or rendered necessary by incompetent rather than by wilfully cruel officials.

The people of the North, however, can form no adequate conception of the real condition and the straitened circumstances of the Confederate Government, especially during the last two years of the war. A new government, without a treasury and without a bureau organization, that had always depended upon the North or foreign countries for most of the necessities of life, found itself engaged in a war of vast magnitude, which, by reason of a blockade must be carried on by means of its own resources. Could they fully realize how great our necessities were, for they are obliged to acknowledge how much we accomplished, no one could be found at the North, we believe, however great his prejudice against the "rebels," and his hatred of "treason" may be, who would be disposed to censure President Davis or General Lee for any neglect of subordinates by which Federal prisoners may have unnecessarily suffered. The labors of the one in the Executive Chair, and of the other in the field, have astonished the whole civilized world with the magnitude of the work accomplished, when compared with their strength and means.

Those who are disposed to censure President Davis or General Lee for the neglect of prisoners during the crisis of the struggle, could learn much by a study of the terrible revelations of Dr. Craven, of the indignities offered to and the sufferings endured by, ex-President Davis, after the suppression of the revolution and in the hour of triumph, almost within sight of the National Capital. He reveals conduct towards the foremost man of the South—their representative head, by officials of rank, under orders from the Secretary of War, that will bring discredit upon the good name of the country and is a disgrace to the age in which we live.

It seems, from the Washington correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser*, that the statement of Dr. Craven in reference to the ironing of the prisoner has created much excitement in Washington City, and that the order for this act, as barbarous as it was unnecessary, did not emanate from the President or General Grant. This correspondent says:

"Dr. Craven's statement of the ironing of Jeff. Davis, at Fortress Monroe, is published here to-day, and has excited much comment. It is well known that it was not done by order of the President, or of the Cabinet or of General Grant; but that the responsibility rests on Edwin M. Stanton, who sent his right hand man, General Lafayette C. Baker, down the Potomac on a special steamer, with written authority to have the manacles applied."

It thus appears that this cowardly outrage was inflicted upon Mr. Davis, if not without the knowledge of the President and General Grant, certainly without their interference to prevent it. No one seemed to care how much cruelty was inflicted and the torturer gloated over the sufferings of the prisoner in cruel satisfaction. This, too, after the country had passed triumphantly through the terrible ordeal to which it was subjected and upon a prisoner on whom the eyes of the world were turned. We must believe that had the eminent and humane statesman who now presides over this country or the gallant officer who commands its armies, known or thought of these heartless cruelties to their distinguished captive, they would immediately have ordered their discontinuance.—If amid the pæans of victory the appeals of the suffering were unheard, possibly some excuse might be offered for a similar neglect amid the death struggles of a great cause, dying as much from its own exhaustion as from the herculean efforts of its enemies to destroy it.

National Troubles.

However much it may be for the interests of the Southern people, and agreeable to their wishes, to give little attention to the legislation of the Radicals intended to humiliate and ruin them, still the little pains taken to show that the whole scope of their political aims is to control the ensuing Presidential election, makes it nesessary for our people to refer to the subject occasionally.—They appear to think that if they can secure control of the Executive Department of the Government at the next election, that before the election of 1872, they will have control of of the Southern States by disfranchising the "disloyal whites" and by conferring upon the "loyal blacks" the right of suffrage. In other words, they expect, should they be able to secure all departments of the Government, to force the South to accept their terms of reconstruction, by which means they expect to prolong Radical rule for an indefinite period.

The report of the majority of the Reconstruction Committee, which Senator Reverdy Johnson declares, in the minority report, the South cannot assent to without assenting to their own dishonor, was never intended as a reconstruction measure, but as an electioneering document for the Fall campaign, and aims solely at the object of promoting sectional hostility. Congress in adopting this report did not expect or desire the Southern States to accept it, but was so drawn that should any of them ratify it, as probably will be the case in Tennessee, under its provisions, Senators and Representatives would necessarily be elected by the Radical votes, and will add to, rather than detract from, their party strength. And if it be decided that the amendment must be accepted by the required majority of twenty-seven States, and it is not done, still those refusing to ratify are excluded from representation in Congress.

Should the people, then, at the Fall elections throughout the Northern Sates, sustain the Radicals and endorse their plan of reconstruction by returning a majority of members opposed to the President, we see no settlement of our national difficulties short of the Presidential election in November 1868, if indeed at that time. Should the party at present in power still control Congress, that body certainly will not admit the right of any State, not represented in Congress and therefore not regarded as in the Union, to take part in that election. The Southern vote, if allowed, might and probably will control the election adversely to the Radicals, but should it be cast, it will be thrown out by the President of the Senate in counting the vote.

We have already seen to what lengths the Radicals will go, and the means they expect to employ to secure a majority in the next House, and to make certain their success at the next Presidential election. If they accomplish this, their object to force the negro question upon us in its most revolting form, is now no secret. We understand that the leaders of the Radicals openly declare, in the event of their getting control of the Executive Department, that they will force negro suffrage and negro equality upon all the States, at the point of the bayonet. This would be resorted to now, but apprehensions are felt that the people of the North themselves are not yet prepared for such extreme measures, which might prove disastrous to them in the ensuing State and National elections.

Many prudent and conservative men regard the danger to the Government as most imminent and will culminate at the Presidential election, when the strength of our Republican institutions will have to stand their severest test. It is extremely doubtful, we think, if the Conservatives of the North will allow a Radical President to be inaugurated, should he not received a majority of the whole electoral college, and quietly permit the control of the Government to pass into the hands of their political foes when the majority of the people of the United States have declared in their favor, and given their votes to their candidate.—Indeed, it has already been suggested by Washington letter-writers that the continued exclusion of Southern members from Congress will probably cause the springing up of two Congresses, the North being represented in part in both, and while both will claim to be the true Constitutional Congress, the President can recognize but one.

These are some of the foreshadowings of our political disturbances, but what will be the end of these national troubles, no one can forsee. The people at the North have it in their power to give a happy solution of them by condemning the conduct of men who are jeopardizing the prosperity and peace of the country for the selfish purpose of controlling the Government, by harsh and unjust means.

We have confined ourselves to political matters, but our national troubles, if not quieted, must culminate in ruin to our finances, that are already perplexed by many difficulties. Government securities, even now, are mere shutle-cocks, that rise and fall at the bidding of London and New York brokers, and will most surely fall with waning confidence in the early settlement of our political disturbances, or with the prospect of still greater complications.

Wilmington.

We paid a short visit to this noble little city on Friday last, and were much gratified at the appearance of things generally. Business, which has been rather dull through the Spring and early Summer, we are pleased to state, is improving, and Water street presents some of the briskness and business bustle of former days.

It has always been a matter of surprise to us that the people of this section have paid so little attention to the many advantages which Wilmington presents as a seaport town, and we trust that the inauguration of a new order of things will bring about that interest in our first seaport so necessary to the future of North Carolina.

There are now several lines of steamers plying between Wilmington and the Northern ports, and it speaks encouragingly for the future, that they have been so well sustained during the dull season.

The commission and forwarding merchants of Wilmington, display the requisite business energy and qualifications, and with a determination so manifest, we predict for them the sucess they have hitherto merited. No better business element exists than is to be found among those merchants.

The other classes of business men in the city, with a few exceptions, we regret to say, appear not to possess, to such a degree, that energy and talent which constitutes successful merchants, and we regard it as a natural consequence that they experience in its fullest sense, the dullness of the times, of which they so much complain. Very few of them have shown the proper desire to extend their business beyond the limits of the city, and so long as they continue in this state of inertion they will unquestionably secure a poor measure of success. We look for improvement, however, in this direction, and with that encouragement and support which our country merchants should by all means give them, we may soon expect to see Wilmington assume her due proportions, as a commercial mart.—We are for the most part acquainted with the business men there, and as prompt and reliable merchants, we recommend them to our country people.

Wilson Carolinian.

We have on several occasions recently, referred to the continued commercial prosperity of our city, and we clip the above from our very enterprising cotemporary, the Wilson *Carolinian*, to show that our many advantages as a shipping point is being appreciated by people of the interior. The fact that our lines of Steamers are not only sustained, but their number is being increased, gives the most substantial proof of this fact. Other ports, North and South of us, are complaining of dullness, and we notice the withdrawal of steamers which have been plying between those ports and the Northern cities, on account of a want of patronage. At the same time, in the midst of the dull season, the seven steamers which have been running between New York and Baltimore and our city, are not only filled with valuable cargoes, but during the last few weeks, Messrs. Worth & Daniel have made an addition to their New York line of one steamer, and the same enterprising firm, announce in our advertising columns, a line between this city and Philadelphia, which we believe and hope will be as well supported as those to other Northern ports.

With this new line in operation we will have nine steamers plying between our port and the more Northern cities, of a class superior to those formerly coming to Wilmington. In addition, we have several regular lines of sailing packets to the same ports, all well sustained and of a superior class.

We refer to these matters with no little degree of satisfaction, as evidence of the permament footing upon which the commercial prosperity of our city rests. It must be remembered that the surrounding country had been overrun and impoverished by destructive marches of large and hostile armies, and the agricultural industry was not only cramped last year by the universal want of money, and the radical change in the system of labor, but the farms of most of our leading planters were taken charge of by the Freedman's Bureau and restored too late for lucrative operations.

The past business has, therefore, depended in the most part upon the crops accumulated upon the plantations during the war and which escaped destruction, and brought to our city by railroads much crippled for want of rolling stock, and the dilapidated condition of their tracks.

But now from most of the country, which either seeks a market in this place, or ships its produce to Northern cities through our port, the news is favorable for an abundant crop. Our railroads have been placed in good working order, and our river transportation was never better, and we can see no reason why the business of our city should not be larger this fall than ever before.

Our national difficulties present the only impediment to a feeling of security of the rapid return of prosperity and good feeling, but, as we have had occasion before to remark, the Captains of our steamers and railroad officials, and, we may add, our merchants, are doing more for the future welfare of the goverment that ten times their number of Congressmen could accomplish; and favorable reports of Southern planters are read with more interest at the North than the proceedings of Congress, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the result of their labors will more than counterbalance the real efforts of partizans to widen the breach between the sections.

Gossip Concerning the State Elections.

Notwithstanding the elections for State officers have been postponed until October, our exchanges are getting somewhat excited in regard to the matter. The names of many gentlemen are mentioned in connection with the position of Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Thus far Governor Worth is the only name before the people, he having already announced himself as a candidate for Governor.

General M. W. Ransom has been recommended by a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Nash, Halifax and Edgecombe, lately held in Nash county, and has been favorably spoken of in other quarters. The *Standard* says, in speaking of him:

We do not know whether General Ransom will be a candidate or not. Governor Worth is certainly before the people for re-election. His main dependence for success must be in the faction known as the Vance Destructives. As between Governor Worth and General Ransom, the secessionists would not hesitate. They would vote for the latter, simply because they would prefer the real to the spurious article. Deprived of his secession strength, Governor Worth would not be able to poll more than ten thousand votes in the State.

The *Standard* advises the Union men of the State to stand to their guns and "bide their time." Says the *Standard*: "Let them maintain their principles and their organization, and avoid all committals and entangling alliances. They owe this to themselves, to President Johnson, *and to the Congress, which, with the President, has been so arduously engaged for months past in the work of restoration*." [The italics are ours.]

The names of the Hon. Thomas Settle, and R. P. Dick and W. P. Bynum, Esqrs., have been more frequently mentioned as candidates of those people of our State, who owe such a great debt of gratitude to Congress for its arduous labors in behalf of the restoration of North Carolina and the other Southern States. But as we do not see it in this light, we will hardly be expected to vote for either of them, and we suspect that if any candidates insist upon the payment of what the *Standard* may think we owe Congress, they will certainly be defeated and the debt repudiated. This may be *disloyal*, but it is *true*, nevertheless.

For Lieutenant Governor, the most prominent name is that of Colonel D. D. Ferebee, of Camden. The Raleigh *Sentinel* and Greensboro' *Patriot* have both spoken favorably of his fitness and claims, and the *Standard* says that Colonel Ferebee is the choice of Governor Worth and his friends. This may be true, but we suppose that paper has very little authority for speaking for Governor Worth or his friends. We have already mentioned the fact that the Fayetteville *News* recommened Colonel Strange, of this city, for Lieutenant Governor; a writer in the Ashville *News* urges the claims of Hon. B. S. Gaither; and Hons. S. H. Rogers and G. W. Logan are put forward by their friends; and a Raleigh correspondent of the Charlotte *Democrat* desires to reconcile the conflict between old parties and geographical jealousies by recommending Robert P. Dick, of Guilford (Democrat and Western man), for Governor, and Hon. George Davis, of New Hanover (Whig and Eastern man), for Lieutenant Governor. We would respectfully suggest to this correspondent that possibly he has placed the "cart before the horse." If he will acknowledge his mistake, we would like the ticket much better. His complimentary notice of Mr. Davis will find a responsive echo in the hearts of all our people.

The Rutherford *Star* and its Raleigh correspondent do not like Governor Worth and the secessionists, and want the present administration defeated. They think, with true men for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the basis of representation changed, the next Legislature elected by true and tried Union men, there will be some prospect of our getting back into the Union, after the manner of Tennessee, we suppose. "If," says the correspondent of this paper (the *Star* is evidently in debt to Congress), "the party now in power can be defeated, they will sink to rise no more, and down with them goes such men as Wm. A. Graham, Zeb. B. Vance, Jonathan Worth, Lewis Hanes and many others that I could name."

Thus it will be seen that our political affairs are in much confusion. We have been in hopes that our people would not be called away from the work of practical reconstruction to engage in exciting political campaigns, and believe now that our present Governor should be re-elected without opposition, as he appears to be acceptable to the great mass of our people, and is, we firmly believe, doing much to promote the great interests of the State, without regard to old party organizations. He may not be so ready to pay the debt the *Standard* thinks we owe to Congress, but certainly on this account, no fair minded man will impugn the honesty of Jonathan Worth, for he has always been in favor of the State meeting promptly all her honest obligations, and if Congress will yet by any legislation propose such terms as North Carolina can accept, or will do aught to restore the Union upon an honorable and equitable basis, Governor Worth will be among the foremost to acknowledge the debt and urge its payment.

Export Duty on Cotton.

On Monday last Mr. Thad. Stevens in the House of Representatives introduced a resolution proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States by an article providing, that "Congress shall have power to lay an export duty or tax on cotton exported from the United States." This proposition not only failed to receive the required two-thirds vote, but fell two votes short of a majority.

It would seem as if this settled the matter of an export duty on cotton for this session at least, and our people can quiet their fears on the subject for the present. We sincerely trust that in the next Congress other councils may prevail, and that that body will not legislate either in political or domestic matters, with such evident injustice to a section, impoverished, despoiled and unrepresented, and already taxed to its utmost capacity to pay, yet meets the demands of the tax gatherer, and fills all other legal obligations with a promptness and submission characteristic of their law-abiding character.

The Convention.

It will be seen that this body adjourned on Monday last, in accordance with a resolution adopted several days previous. While we readily concede to the Convention much ability, and freely give it credit for such legislation as we believe to be salutary, still we are confident that no body of men ever assembled within the limits of the State in whom our people had less confidence, took so little interest, and hail with such satisfaction their final adjournment. Not satisfied of the legality of their legislation, unless made so by the subsequent approval of the people, a vast majority felt that, elected at a time when the ballot-box was not free, the sentiment of the State was not represented by the Convention.

We are heartily glad that this body is now numbered with the things that are gone, and believe that many years must elapse, and great changes take place in the political sentiments of the people, before just such another one assembles.—But for a wholesome fear of the people, the action of the Convention would have been as radical as that of Congress. What it did well, we give it credit; what it *omitted to do*, we are thankful for; its record is made and to history, from which there is no appeal, must it look for judgment.

The House of Commons.

We understand that by the ordinance providing for the State elections to be held in October next, the following counties will each lose one member of the House of Commons, viz: Granville, Beaufort, Bertie, Duplin, Halifax, Northampton, Warren and Pitt. These are given to the Western counties, most of them to new counties, which, formed since the last apportionment, have as yet had no separate representation in the General Assembly.

The apportionment for the next Legislature is, we understand, only temporary, the permanent apportionment having been referred to the Legislature. When that is made, the loss to the East ern counties, of course, will be much greater.

We sincerely trust that this new adjustment will reconcile the conflict of political interests which have been a subject of much and warm rankling in the Legislatures for many years. Each section will now control one of the Houses of the General Assembly.

Lieutenant Governor.

The Fayetteville *News*, in coming out for the re-election of Governor Worth, recommends Major Robert Strange, of this city, for Lieutenant Governor.

Certainly nothing would give more satisfaction to this community than to have this recommendation of the *News* seconded by the people of the State. Major Strange is a gentleman of eminent ability and excellent private character. His selection for the position named would be most acceptable to the people of this section of the State, and well merited by the gentleman himself.

The Radicals and the Confederate Debt.

More than once, during the past year, has the blind fury and partizan zeal of the Radicals of Congress placed their party in awkward dilemmas. In laying down principles to suit party demands, they are often led into conclusions the opposite of their intentions or their views. These men were the foremost in denying the right of secession, and reiterated often, during the war, that the seats of our Senators and Representatives were vacant, and all the South had to do was to lay down their arms and elect their members and all would be well. No longer than the Hampton Roads conference, President Lincoln officially gave this as the first and most natural steps to reconciliation.

But since the surrender of the Confederate armies, and since the proclamation of President Johnson declaring the war at an end and the Southern States as fully entitled to all the priviliges of the other States, the Radicals, for party purposes, are driven to the necessity of asserting that the Confederacy has a government outside of the United States, and that the Southern States did accomplish their secession either by an inherent right or by force.

It now appears that this position, however convenient and satisfactory for their present political plans, entails upon them a serious contradiction of their oft declared opinion of the illegality of the Confederate debt. If the Confederate States was a political organization outside of the United States, it concedes all that the English bond holders in their late meeting claimed. Upon this subject the *National Republican* remarks:

"The English holders of the Confederate bonds claimed at their recent meeting at the London Tavern, on the authority of Vattel and Wheaton, that if the American Union had been dissolved, as had been declared in the American Congress by Mr. Thaddens Stevens, it followed as a resulting legal consequence that the Confederates had the power to set up for themselves, as they did, a *de facto* government at Richmond, and they further added, that all the world knew that *de facto* governments had the power to contract debts, and that the conquering power was, by the law of nations, obligated to pay them.

"We suppose no principle of law to be better settled than that any Government entitled to be respected as that of an independent State in christendom may lawfully contract debts; and that for debts contracted in the name of the State, by its authorized agents for its public use, the succeeding government is liable. The doctrine is that the government which succeeds to the fiscal rights of another, is bound to fulfill its fiscal obligations."

Wheaton's International Law, p. 41.

In their determination to secure the triumph of their party, through the outlawry of the Southern people, the Radicals may straddle the Government with a large foreign debt, or lay the foundation of a foreign war. There seems to be no limit to the means employed in order to secure party triumph, even if it extend to the further prostration of the South and the ruin of the country.

The Stay Law.

The Stay Law, adopted by the Convention, will be found upon the third page. Judge Howard, Chairman of the Committee on that subject, reported the ordinance and took charge of its passage.

We insert the following communication from Mr. Harvey, the contractor, who employed the Irishmen and negroes said to have been engaged in a row on the line of the W. C. & R. R. R., near Sand Hill, a few days since.

An account of the reported row has already appeared in our columns. We published the report as we received it from passengers and others from the section of country in which it was said to have occurred. We had no doubt of its authenticity, as the different sources from which we received tidings of the disturbance were perfectly reliable, and each account so nearly corresponding to the others received, as to be unmistakable.

However we insert the communication of Mr. Harvey, and our readers can take it for what it is worth. We do not wish to detract any thing from the merits of the communication, but simply wish to prove to the public that we were justifiable in reporting the row, and that our information emanated from the most reliable persons, who could scarce be mistaken in what they related as having actually occurred.

SAND HILL, N. C., June 25th, 1866.

Messrs. Editors:

There is not a word of truth in the article which appeared in your columns on Saturday last, in regard to a row which was said to have occurred among a party of Irishmen and negroes employed on my contract on the W., C. & R. R. R.

There was a row among the negroes, a few days ago, which was caused by their beating one of their own number near a gentleman's house in this vicinity. The gentleman interfered and rescued him, but in the meantime a pistol was fired by some one, and a negro shot through one of his thighs, (not dangerously.)

The above, I understand, is the true account of the matter.

Your obd't servant,
ROB'T HARVEY.
Contractor.

A CIRCULAR addressed "to the Conservative Republicans of Iowa," calling a State Convention for the purpose of organizing a party to be known as the "National Union Party," has made its appearance. The following is a paragraph from the circular:

"We have heretofore been republicans, but being unable to co-operate with the radical and dominant element of that party in a line of policy inaugurated since the close of the war, and which we believe to be fraught with the most disastrous consequences to the country, we propose to establish a separate organization, to be know as the National Union Party."

TRIAL OF MAJOR J. C. MANN.—By the subjoined extract, which we clip from the Raleigh *Progress*, it will be seen that the trial of Major J. C. Mann, late Financial Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau at this place, has commenced.

The trial, in all probability, will be a lenghty one, but as many of our readers no doubt feel some interest in the matter, we will endeavor to place before them extracts of the proceedings as it progresses, as far as our space will permit:

The military commission for the trial of officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, met again this morning, when the case of Maj. J. C. Mann was taken up on the following charge and specification:

Charges and Specifications preferred against Major J. C. Mann, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers.

CHARGE.

Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Specification—In this, that he, Major J. C. Mann, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, and Assistant Financial Agent of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the Southern District of North Carolina, while employed and acting as such Financial Agent at Wilmington, North Carolina, in said District, did become pecuniarily interested with one O. D. Holmes and a Gen. Goff in the leasing and cultivation of the plantation of said O. D. Holmes, situated near said Wilmington and in the employment thereon of freedmen, and did employ thereon about 45 freedmen then being in his care and charge as such Financial Agent, he the said Mann thus becoming interested, for his own private profit and emolument, in the labor of such freedmen, contrary to his duty as such Financial Agent and officer.

All this at or near Wilmington, North Carolina, on or about the fourth day of May, 1866, and between that date and the first day of December, 1865, preceding.

By order: JOHN H. WATROUS,
Captain 103 U. S. C. Inf'y,
And Judge Advocate.

Witnesses:—O. D. Holmes and Gen. Goff.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Nathan Goff being sworn, stated that he was interested with the accused in a plantation in Brunswick County, on the Cape Fear River, owned by O. D. Holmes. Their lease ran from February, 1866, for one year, they furnishing the funds. One-quarter of the crop was to go to the owner and Jacob Corbett, the overseer, who has been in charge of the place twelve years, and who was in supreme control of the management in directing what and how cultivation should be made.

The farm contained 3,500 acres, only a small portion of which was under cultivation. They hired forty negroes, paying from \$15 to \$25 a month wages, Mr. Corbett employed and discharged the men.

The accused was Financial Agent of the Bureau at Wilmington, but could not state whether or not his duties would interfere with his farming interests. From conversations with civilians he believed the planters last spring had no confidence in the negroes, that they would work, or the negroes in the planter that he would pay him if he did work. Some of their hands were hired from an adjoining farm, some from one up the river, and some were picked up in Wilmington. He knew at that time there were a great many vagrants in Wilmington. Court adjourned until to-morrow.

CAPTIONS

Of Ordinances and Resolutions Passed by the Late Convention.

ORDINANCES.

1. An ordinance to change the time of holding the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Alexander county.
2. An ordinance to alter the time of holding the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Stanly county.
3. An ordinance to provide for executing decrees of the Supreme Court made at Morganton.
4. An ordinance concerning the qualifications of voters for municipal officers in the cities and incorporated towns of North Carolina.
5. An ordinance to amend the charters of the Union Mining Company in the county of Rowan, and the Rudisil Gold Mining Company in the county of Mecklenburg, passed at the late session of the General Assembly.
6. An ordinance to incorporate the North Carolina Petroleum and Mining Company.
7. An ordinance repealing the provisoes of Section nine, of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act concerning negroes and persons of color, or of mixed blood," and for other puposes.
8. An ordinance to grant to the citizens of the county of Polk the power of voting with the district or county to which they are attached, in the election of members of the General Assembly.
9. An ordinance concerning the crime of assault with the intent to commit rape.
10. An ordinance in relation to the act of the General Assembly, entitled "Revenue."
11. An ordinance to incorporate "the Oceanic Hook and Ladder Company," of the town of Beaufort.
12. An ordinance in relation to taxation by the County Courts.
13. An ordinance for exchanging the stocks of the State for bonds issued before the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.
14. An ordinance concerning widows who have qualified as Executrix to the last will and testament of their deceased husbands.
15. An ordinance to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within one and a half miles of the Company Shops.
16. An ordinance to change the time of elections in North Carolina, and for other purposes.
17. An ordinance to pay the Provisional Judges of Courts of Oyer and Terminer for services under "an ordinance to protect the owners of property and for other purposes.'
18. An ordinance to repeal the 20th section of the 53rd chap. of the revised code, entitled "Governor and Council."
19. An ordinance to amend the charter of the Governor's Creek Steam Transportation and Mining Company.
20. An ordinance to incorporate the Wilmington Railway Bridge Company.
21. An ordinance extending the time for the settlement of the public taxes by the sheriffs and tax collectors of this State.
22. An ordinance to divorce Jane F. Havens and Thomas J. Havens.
23. An ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the Courts, and the rules of pleading therein.
24. An ordinance to amend an act of the General Assembly, passed at its session of 1842-43, entitled "an act to authorize the formation of a Fire Engine Company, in the town of Salem, North Carolina."
25. An ordinance to authorize sundry sheriffs to collect arrearages of taxes.
26. An ordinance concerning the Banks of the State.
27. An ordinance in relation to the deposit and publication of the ordinances and resolutions of the Convention.
28. An ordinance for the relief of Thomas D. Fleury.
29. An ordinance in reference to the payment of a portion of the public taxes into the treasury of the State.
30. An ordinance, submitting to the qualified voters of the State the ratification or rejection of the Constitution adopted by the Convention.
31. An ordinance to empower the Justices of the several counties to borrow money in certain cases, and for other purposes.
32. An ordinance with regard to the incorporation of the town of Mocksville, in Davie county.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolution in regard to printing.
2. Resolution for the distribution of laws of the General Assembly.
3. Resolution to have an abstract of the census of 1860 printed for the use of the Convention.
4. Resolution to print additional copies of an abstract of the census of 1860.
5. Resolution in relation to privies and water-closets.
6. Resolution directing the Secretary of State to have the necessary binding for the Convention done at the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution.
7. A resolution to print an ordinance.
8. A Resolution allowing compensation to the principal Secretary of the Convention.
9. A resolution to employ a temporary door keeper.
10. Resolution to continue Commissioners appointed by the Governor, under an act of the last General Assembly, to examine into the affairs of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company.
11. Resolution on lighting the Capitol with gas.
12. Resolution to pay the Commissioners appointed to the General Assembly on the subject of Freedmen.
13. Resolution in favor of Theo. N. Ramsay.
14. A resolution in fovor of R. S. Tucker.
15. A resolution in reference to payment of interest on the public debt of the State.
16. Resolution to supply delegates of the Convention with copies of the ordinances and journals.
17. Resolution concerning Confederate securities, and State securities issued during the war, and in the treasury.

Resources of North Carolina.

The United States Commissioner of Immigration having recently addressed a letter to Gov. Worth as to the resources and capabilities of the State, the Governor prepared and transmitted the information contained in the subjoined communication.

Its publication has been immediately induced by a letter from the President of the American Emigrant and Homestead Company, New York, which will be found below, and which explains itself:

AMERICAN EMIGRANT AID AND HOMESTEAD CO.,
62 BROAD AND 21 NEW STREET,
New York, June 8th, 1866.

To His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina:

SIR:—Reports have been received by this Company from Europe, that efforts are made there to dissuade the Europeans from immigrating and settling in the Southern States, by circulating statements that the European settlers in the Southern States are treated inhumanely; which can be refuted successfully only by referring the Europeans to the statutory laws of the respective Southern States, relating to the mode of acquiring property, and to the civil and political rights and privileges secured to the new settlers or foreigners locating therein. To enable the Company to do this task effectively you are most respectfully requested to furnish it with copies of such laws of your State, or to refer it to such other authentic collections thereof, as are actually in existence and in force in your State.

A statistical information of your State resources, of the climate of its various localities, and of agricultural adaptedness of their soil, would be very desirable also, for the misrepresentations referred to extend even to these objects.

As the object of this request is to obtain from you a weapon to enable this Company to defend the interests of your State and of its landholders, it is expected that this liberty will be excused.

Herewith you will be pleased to find our charter organization, and a newspaper containing the expression of our determination to aid the South in obtaining immigrants.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your Excellency's obd't serv't,
P. C. WRIGHT,
President.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 13th, 1866.

P. C. WRIGHT, Esq.,
President Am. E. A. & H. Company.

SIR:—In response to your letter of the 8th instant, I write you substantially the same facts contained in a letter, of this date, to the United States Commissioner of Immigration at Washingten.

Geographically, North Carolina is situated half way between New York and the Gulf of Mexico, being included between the parallels of 34½ and 36½ degrees. It extends from the Atlantic coast five hundred miles westward stretching more than one hundred miles beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains, and contains an area of 50,000 square miles, having therefore the same extent as the State of New York. This territory divides itself naturally into three well marked sections: On the west, the mountainous plateau, having an elevation of 2500 feet above the sea, and being traversed by several chains of mountains, many of whose peaks attain an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet. On the east lies a low plain, nearly level, partly alluvial and partly sandy, extending about 150 miles from the coast; and between these two spreads the hill country, whose elevation rises gradually from 200 or 300 feet on the east, to 1,200 feet at the base of the mountains.

The eastern section is mostly covered with pines (Pinus australis and P. taeda,) the middle and western with vast forests of oaks (of many species) interspersed with poplar, hickory, walnut, maple, &c. Seven large rivers, with their numerous tributaries, traverse the State, furnishing unlimited water power as they flow down from the mountains through the middle section; and as they move with a moderate current, across the campagne country on the east, into the chain of sounds which skirt the coast, they furnish, with these, an aggregate of 900 miles of inland navigation, which might be doubled by carrying westward the system of slack water improvements already commenced. With these navigable waters is interlaced the Rail Road system of the State, amounting to 998 miles completed, and 400 more in progress, which, with about 350 miles of plank roads and turnpikes, brings the sea coast into ready communication with every part of the State.

THE SOIL

is very varions; alluvial and peaty accumulations abound near the coast and along the rivers, while in the middle and western regions the soil is mainly of granitic origin, and represents every grade of sandy and clayey loams of various fertility.

THE CLIMATE

has also a wide range, being tempered on the seaboard to something like the mildness of that of the Gulf States, while in the mountain region it approaches the rigor of New York. In the middle section, which constitutes the larger part of the State, and represents the average climate, the mean annual temperature is 60 deg. (Fahrenheit)—the mean Summer temperature 75 deg., mean Winter 43 deg., extreme Summer (diurnal) 89 degrees, average absolute maximum 99 deg., extreme Winter (diurnal) 20 degrees, average absolute minimum 12 degrees. The annual fall of rain is 45 inches. The number of cloudy days in the year is 130; rainy days 60.

THE VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS

are very various. The most important are wheat, corn, oats, rye, potatoes, sweet potatoes, peas, rice, cotton, tobacco, turpentine, grapes and fruits. Wheat and corn are produced with facility and abundance in all parts; rye, oats and potatoes flourish in the middle and western regions; rice, sweet potatoes and peas in the eastern; tobacco in the middle; cotton in the southern counties of the middle and in the eastern section; turpentine and pine lumber are peculiar to the east. The fruits most extensively and largely cultivated are the apple, peach, pear and cherry, represented by numerous varieties. No part of the Continent is better adapted to these than the middle and western regions. The principal grasses are the orchard, herd's, timothy and blue, to which must be added clover and lucerne. All these flourish in the middle and western regions, and some of them grow wild; hence stock raising is easy and profitable. The stock chiefly raised are horses, mules, cows, sheep and hogs. The grapes usually cultivated, besides foreign varieties, are the Scuppernong, Catawba, Lincoln and Isabella, all natives of the State, the first three being excellent wine grapes. The Scuppernong is peculiar to the eastern section. The following abstract, from the United States Census report, for 1860, will best show the productions and capabilities of the State:

Live Stock	3,326,000	Annual product	
Wheat	4,700,000	bushels	
Corn	30,000,000	"	"
Oats	2,800,000	"	"
Rye	437,000	"	"
Peas	1,900,000	"	"
Potatoes (bush.)	830,000	Annual product	
Sweet Potatoes, "	6,140,000		"
Cotton	58,000,000		"
Tobacco	32,900,000	pounds	"
Rice	7,600,000	"	"
Wool	883,000	"	"
Honey	2,055,000	"	"
Turpentine	1,000,000	barrels	"

THE MANUFACTURES

are chiefly of cotton, wool, spirits of turpentine, lumber, iron and paper.

The amount invested in the manufacture of cotton is 2,250,000 dollars; lumber \$1,000,000; turpentine \$2,000,000; iron \$500,000; wool \$350,000.

FISHERIES

abound in the sounds and rivers of the eastern counties. The species of fish mostly taken are the herring, shad, blue fish, mullet, and rock. The number of barrels annually packed for market is about 100,000 on the waters of Albemarle Sound. Considerable quantities are packed at other points.

MINERALS.

The most important of these are coal, iron, gold, copper, silver, lead, plumbago, limestone, marble, agalmatolite, soap stone, maganese, whet-stones, grind-stones, roofing-slates, porcelain clay and fire clay. The coal is bituminous, and exists in two beds, situated respectively 100 and 200 miles from the coast, on Cape Fear River and Dan River. It is abundant, accessible and of good quality. Iron ore, of excellent quality, abounds in all parts of the State, the principal seat of its manufacture being on the Cape Fear, Catawba and Yadkin rivers. Gold is found in almost all parts of the State, especially in the middle region; the annual product for many years has been \$250,000. Copper mines abound in the middle, northern and western counties. Plumbago is found in great abundance near the capital, and again in the western region; marble in the middle and western; and marl everywhere in the eastern sections.

A chain of silver and lead mines (containing gold also) traverses the central portion of the State.

THE POPULATION

in 1860 was 992,622, of which one-third are colored; [illegible] are of foreign birth. One-tenth of the population live in towns and cities.

LAND.

According to the census of 1860, there were 6,500,000 acres of improved land, being about one-fifth of the area of the State. The price at which these lands are held ranges from about 3 dollars to 100 dollars per acre; the average would be about 87½.

The only qualification necessary to enable a foreigner to own land, is that he take the oath of allegiance to the State, or have become a citizen of the United States.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

were maintained in the State, by the means of the Literary Fund, which amounted to \$2,500,000 in 1860. About half of the fund has been swept away by the war; and the system of District schools, which had brought a rudimentary education within the reach of all, free of cost, has been entirely prostrated for the present, but will doubtless be revived in a few years.

The State may be reached directly from Europe through any of her ports,—Wilmington, Beaufort or Norfolk, from which railroads penetrate every part of the State. From New York the distance by railroad or steamer is about 20 hours. The number of newspapers published in the State is about 70; all in the English language.

The above statistics have been prepared with much care by the State Geologist, Professor W. C. Kerr, whose information and research will vouch for their entire reliability.

You state that "reports have been received by your Company from Europe, that efforts are made there to dissuade the Europeans from immigrating and settling in the Southern States, by circulating statements that the European settlers in the Southern States are treated inhumanely," &c.

Nothing could be more unfounded than such a report, so far as this State is concerned. Citizens of foreign birth have the same protection of person and property under the laws of North Carolina as her native citizens, and where they are as industrious and honest, they are as thrifty and as highly esteemed—many such occupying positions the most honorable and influential. To foreign settlers, of honest, energetic character, the State extends a cordial welcome; and, I can assure you, when such come, instead of being "treated inhumanely," they will be offered the same rights and privileges, and the same support and countenance, enjoyed by our native citizens.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of N. C.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.—At the meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of North Carolina held here last week, the question of winding up the Bank was left in the hands of the Board of Directors.—*Ral. Cor. Charlotte Democrat.*

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.—Some two or three white men and two or three negroes were arrested in this place last week, on the charge of being concerned in robbing and burning houses in this place a few weeks ago. We learn that the proof is pretty conclusive against some of the parties, and we hope it may be sufficient to hang them. It seems, from papers found on one of the white men, that there has been a regularly organized band of whites and negroes engaged in burning, horse-stealing, &c., in this section. It can be proven that one of the men arrested stole four horses or mules at one time. Their plan appears to have been to set fire to houses to enable them the better to carry out their plundering schemes. The punishment for such villains ought to be prompt and speedy, so as to save the country heavy jail expenses.—*Charlotte Dem.*

STATE CONVENTION.

[COMPILED FROM THE RALEIGH SENTINEL.]

ADJOURNED SESSION.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THURSDAY, June 21, 1866.

The Convention took up the ordinance in relation to a general (State) amnesty for offences committed during the war.

The question being on the substitute, proposed by the committee, for the original ordinance.

Mr. Gilliam offered an amendment, which was discussed at considerable length.

The question recurring, Mr. Smith, of Wilkes, moved to lay the whole matter on the table, which motion prevailed, ayes 51, nays 48.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, (by leave) introduced an ordinance in relation to the Banks of the State, which passed its 1st and 2nd readings. [Authorizes the Banks to exchange their specie for National Currency.]

An ordinance to amend the charter of a Fire Company in the town of Salem, N. C., passed its several readings.

The Convention then adjourned.

FRIDAY, June 22, 1866.

A resolution was reported from the committee on Finance authorizing the Public Treasurer to employ an additional clerk when necessary.

An ordinance authorizing W. B. Campbell, Sheriff of Beaufort county, to collect arrears of taxes, was amended by extending the benefit of its provisions to the sheriffs of Craven, Carteret and Washington counties. The ordinance, as amended, passed its third reading.

Mr. Harris, of Rutherford, from the committee to which was referred an ordinance for the relief of the people in certain western counties (authorizing the County Courts to borrow money), reported back the same recommending its passage.

On motion of Mr. Logan, the Convention took up the ordinance to empower the Justices of the Peace to issue bonds for county purposes. Pending its discussion, the hour of 10 A. M. arriving, the special order was announced, being the amended Constitution on its third reading.

Mr. Clark moved to lay it on the table. Not agreed to—yeas 19, nays 77.

Section 9 of the Declaration of Rights was amended, on motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake, by inserting the word "petty" before the word "misdemeanors."

On motion of Mr. Ferebee, section 7 of article II was amended by providing that members of the Senate shall have resided in the State for five years before election.

Section 8 was amended on motion of Mr. Polk, by requiring of members of the House of Commons 5 years residence in the State before election.

Mr. Joyce moved to amend section 8 of article II, by abolishing the property qualification for members of the House of Commons. Rejected. Yeas 46, nays 54.

Sundry other immaterial amendments were adopted, (mainly verbal) and pending further consideration, the Convention took a recess until 4 o'clock, P. M.

Sec. 7 of art. 3 was amended, on motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake, by providing that the Lieut. Governor shall have the same qualifications for office that are required of the Governor, and shall hold office for the same term.

Sec. 2 of art. 5 was amended, on motion of Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, by adding as follows:

"No member of the Senate or House of Commons shall be eligible to any office in the gift of the General Assembly during their term of office."

This amendment was discussed by Messrs. Buxton and McCorkle, the former opposing, the latter urging its adoption.

The vote of the Convention was, yeas 64, nays 28.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, moved to amend sec. 4 art. 5, so as to render ministers of the Gospel capable of holding seats in the General Assembly or Council of State.

Mr. Jones opposed the amendment; Mr. Stewart urged its adoption. It was rejected, after discussion, yeas 20, nays 63.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, moved to amend section three by striking out, in the first line, the word "No" before the word "clergyman," and inserting the word "Every." (According to all clergymen the right to hold seats in the General Assembly.)

Messrs. Caldwell, of Burke, Dick and McDonald, of Moore, advocated this amendment.

Messrs. McKoy, of Sampson, and Moore, of Wake, opposed it.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Joyce moved to strike out the section, and insert a substitute, excluding officiating ministers of the Gospel from seats in the General Assembly. The Convention refused to strike out.

On motion of Mr. Faulkner, Art. VII. was amended by the addition of the following section.

Sec. 11. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the exemption from sale under execution or other process for debts contracted after the first day of January, 1867, a Homestead in land in favor of every head of a family who may be the owner thereof, except for taxes.

At 4 o'clock, P. M., the Convention took a recess until 5 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

FRIDAY, June 22.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the Convention took up the ordinance in relation to the Banks of the State, on its third reading.

The ordinance was amended, on motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake, by striking out the proviso, and inserting the following: And the said Banks may convert into National currency or stocks so much of their specie as they shall deem advisable: *Provided, however*, that the funds which may be thus substituted for specie, shall not be used otherwise than the specie itself could be used under their charters, and the assignments made under the late act, enabling the Banks of the State to close their business.

The ordinance as amended passed its third reading, yas 47, nays 26.

The Convention then proceeded to a further consideration of the special order,—the amended Constitution, on its third reading.

Sundry immaterial amendments were adopted—others were offered discussed and rejected.

On motion of Mr. Boyden, Article III. was amended by striking out the 13th section, and inserting as follows: "The Lieutenant Governor, while presiding in the Senate shall receive the same pay as the Speaker of the House of Commons and he shall receive no other compensation except when he is acting as Governor.

To section 10 of article IV—which provides for the election of Justices of the Peace by the people—a number of amendments were offered. Pending final action on this section, the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock A. M. on Saturday.

SATURDAY, June 23.

Mr. Grissom introduced a resolution to cut off debate, by allowing a call of "the previous question." The Convention refused to suspend the rules, to consider the resolution at once.

A resolution from the Finance Committee, to pay Theo. N. Ramsey for his services as Clerk to the Secretary of State, was passed under a suspension of the rules.

An ordinance to authorize an exchange of State bonds for certain causes, was put on its third reading. Laid on the table.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The Convention proceeded to consider the amended Consitution.

Sec. 10 of article IV. was stricken out, and the following amendment, offered by Mr McKay, of Harnett, was inserted in its stead: "Justices of [illegible] Peace shall be elected by the qualified voters [illegible] members of the General Assembly, and [illegible] hold their offices for six years. The number shall [illegible] exceed two for every thousand of the [illegible] according to the census next preceding [illegible] but the General Assembly may allow [illegible] election, [illegible] Justices for each county seat and three additional [illegible]: *Provided*, Said incorporated town [illegible] than that in which the county town, being other t[illegible]ntain three hundred inhabseat is located, shall co[illegible]sembly shall provide for itants. The General As[illegible]ties, and the Justices districting the several cou[illegible] districts, and there shall reside in their respecti[illegible] each district. The shall be a separate election for [illegible]t the necessary next General Assembly shall ena[illegible]visions of this laws to carry into effect the pr[illegible]t after the clause, and at the first County Con. election, the terms of office of the present Justices shall expire. The General Assembly may provide for the election of Justices to fill vacancies."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SATURDAY, June 23d, 1866.

AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

Without further material amendment the Constitution passed its third reading, as follows:

AYES.—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Baines, Baker, Berry, Boyden, Bradley, Bryan, Burgin, Buxton, Bynum, Caldwell, of Burke, Caldwell of Guilford, Dick, Dickey, Faulkner, Furches, Garland, Garrett, Gahagan, Godwin, Harris, of Rutherford, Harrison, Haynes, Henry, Hodge, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, of Henderson, Jones, of Rowan, Joyce, King, Logan, Love, of Jackson, McCauley, McCorkle, McKay, of Harnett, McDonald, of Chatham, McDonald, of Moore, McIvor, McLauchlin, McRae, Moore, of Wake, Murphy, Norfleet, Patterson, Phillips, Polk, Rush, Settle, Sloan, Smith, of Anson, Smith of Wilkes, Starbuck, Stephenson, Stewart, Swan, Walkup, Ward, Williams, Wilson and Wright.—62.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Bagley, Barrow, Bingham, Brickell, Conigland, Eaton, Faircloth, Ferebee, Gilliam, Grissom, Howard, Jarvis, Joyner, Lyon, Manly, McKoy, of Sampson, McGehee, N. A. McLean, Nat. McLean, Odom, Pearsall, Perkins, Person, Richardson, Smith, of Johnson, Spencer, of Hyde, Warren, Winburne and Winston.—30.

The following ordinances and resolutions passed their several readings under a suspension of the rules:

An ordinance in relation to the deposit and publication of the ordinances and resolutions of the Convention.

An ordinance for the relief of Thomas D. Fleury.

An ordinance in reference to the payment of a portion of the public taxes into the treasury of the State.

An ordinance submitting to the qualified voters of the State the ratification or rejection of the Constitution adopted by the Convention.

A resolution in favor of R. S. Tucker.

A resolution in reference to payment of interest on the public debt of the State.

The ordinance to authorize the several counties of the State to borrow money was discussed at considerable length. Amendments were offered by Messrs. Odom and Grissom to preclude the county courts from paying, or levying taxes to pay debts, directly or indirectly incurred in aid of the rebellion.

Mr. Howard offered an amendment to these providing that the ordinance should not be construed to prevent any county from paying indebtedness incurred for the support of the indigent families of soldiers.

On motion of Mr. Harris, of Rutherford, the ordinance was finally laid on the table.

Mr. Warren being in the chair, Mr. Ferebee introduced a resolution of thanks to the President of the Convention for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he had presided over its deliberations.

This resolution was unanimously adopted, and the President, resuming the chair, acknowledged the compliment in a few felicitous remarks, expressing, in conclusion, the regret he felt at the approaching severance of associations of so pleasant a character, and wishing the delegates a safe and happy return to their respective homes.

The Convention then adjourned until 7 o'clock A. M. on Monday.

MONDAY, June 25.

The Convention was called to order at 7 o'clock, A. M.

The following ordinances and resolutions passed their several readings under a suspension of the rules, viz:

An ordinance to empower the justices of the several counties to borrow money in certain cases, and for other purposes.

An ordinance with regard to the incorporation of the town of Mocksville, in Davie county.

A resolution to send copies of certain ordinances to the President of the United States.

A resolution to supply delegates of the Convention with copies of the ordinances and journals.

A resolution concerning Confederate securities, and State securities, issued during the war, now in the Treasury.

The first ordinance was amended by the insertion of provisoes, to the effect that the counties shall not pay more than eight per cent. on the moneys borrowed—that the bonds shall bear but eight per cent. interest, and further, that they shall not be sold at less than par value. This ordinance applies only to the counties of Polk, Rutherford, Cleaveland, Davidson, Henderson, Wilkes, Cherokee, Clay, New Hanover and Martin.

The Constitution of North Carolina and other ordinances were reported correctly enroled, and were ratified.

At 1 o'clock, P. M., pursuant to order, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

[From the Raleigh Sentinel.]

Substance of Remarks of Mr. Eaton

Of Warren, upon the subject of Property Qualification in members of the House of Commons.

Mr. Eaton, in reply to Mr. Settle, of Rockingham, who had insisted that all of the dangerous and mischievous measures which had been adopted in Republics, ancient or modern, had originated with the wealthy classes of society, strenuously contested the truth of the assertion, and stated that, in the Roman republic, the agrarian laws, which were intended to plunder the rich, certainly did not originate with them; that the plunder of the provinces, for the benefit of the soldiers, did not originate with the wealthy class; and that all of those who were engaged in the Catalinian conspiracy were insolvents. He also insisted that, in ancient Greece, extreme and violent measures were advocated by the masses, more than by men of property. He also said that, in the republic of Mexico, if a country so much distinguished for anarchy deserved the name of a Republic, its frequent and bloody revolutions had their origin among men of desperate fortunes.

In relation to the United States, he also denied that ultra, dangerous, or radical measures had been set on foot by men of large estates, or that the difficulties which had involved the country in the late bloody war, were to be attributed entirely or chiefly, to men of wealth, North or South.—He remarked that the most dangerous legislators whom he had ever known in the Capitol, at Raleigh, at Washington City, and in every part of the United States, were men of desperate fortunes and utterly insolvent. In the course of his remarks, he spoke favorably of the yeomanry of the country.

Mr. E. also argued in favor of the property qualification, as a protection to poor men themselves, most of whom do not aspire to sit in the General Assembly and only desire protection for their persons and property. He said that when a member of the Legislature is the owner of property, he will be more apt to avoid oppressive taxation, inasmuch as he will bear himself a portion of those burdens which he lays upon the shoulders of others.

TROUBLE IN YANCEY.—Since our last issue, two men have been killed in Yancey county. A party from the direction of Iron Mountain made a descent upon the settlement and stole a horse from Calvin Garland. He followed them to the Mountain where he was murdered by them. The man who is reported to have killed Garland is named Burchfield. He had concealed himself behind a blind, and shot Garland as he approached.

The other man killed was named Pressley, who, it appears, went to the house of the man who killed him and abused the women. The owner of the house came in afterwards, learned the facts, followed and shot him.—*Asheville News.*

MR. TREASURER BATTLE.—Mr. Battle, the Public Treasurer, is now engaged in exchanging new State Bonds for the coupons of old Bonds and for the old Bonds themselves when over due. By the by, Battle is an excellent officer, and will be one of the most popular Public Treasurers we have ever had.—*Cor. Charlotte Democrat.*

MARRIED.

On the 21st of June, 1866, at Broad Street Methodist Church, Richmond, Va., by the Right Rev. Bishop Doggett, Miss LETITIA L. ROANE, daughter of the late Colonel J. B. Roane, of King and Queen county, Va., to Colonel CHARLES E. SHOBER, of Greensboro', N. C.

DIED.

In New Hanover county, on the 20th of May, 1866, CHARLES USHER, son of J. R. and Mary T. Newkirk, aged one year and ten months.

At Goldsboro', on the morning of the 25th of June, of Typhoid fever, ELIZA SAMPSON, third daughter of George V. and Anna E. Strong.

STAY LAW.

AN ORDINANCE TO CHANGE THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS, AND THE RULES OF PLEADING THEREIN.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same,* That the jurisdiction of the several Courts of the State, and of Justices of the Peace, except as provided in this ordinance, shall be as in the year 1860.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained,* That the several Superior Courts of Law, at the Spring Terms thereof only, unless otherwise herein provided, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction to hear, try and determine all actions of debt, covennant, assumpsit or account, where the sum, due or owing, amounts (principal and interest) to sixty dollars or more.

Sec. 3. *Be it further ordained,* That all writs in debt, covenant, assumpsit or account shall be returnable to Spring Term, and be served at least thirty days [Sundays included] before the return day. Within the first three days of the return term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or into Court to his use, one-tenth of the debt or demand (principal and interest) and all costs to that time, he shall be allowed until next Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or into Court to his use, one-fifth of the residue of the debt or demand and cost, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or into Court to his use, one-half of the residue of the debt or demand, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue of his debt or demand: *Provided, however,* That the plaintiff, if required, shall file his debt or demand in writing, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter claim, all of which shall be particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the instalment required, of what he admits to be due, and the Court shall order a jury, at the same or some subsequent term to try the matters in dispute between the parties, and at the next Spring Term the defendat shall be allowed time to plead only upon payment of one-fifth of the residue of the admitted amount, and whatever the jury may find him indebted over and above the same: *Provided, further,* That should the defendant fail to pay the first or any subsequent instalment, then and in that case the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution according to the course of the Court in 1860.

SEC. 4. *Be it further ordained,* That all suits in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account issued to Fall Term of the Superior Courts, shall be returned by the Sheriffs to Spring Term, 1867, and all actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account now pending in the Superior Court, shall be continued to Spring Term, and if the defendant has entered his plea, he shall be allowed to withdraw the same, and take the benefits of section 3 of this ordinance.

SEC. 5. *Be it further ordained,* That dormant judgments shall only be revived by actions of debt, and every scire facias to revive a judgment shall be dismissed on motion: *Provided,* That those now issued shall be dismissed at the cost of the debtor.

SEC. 5. *Be it further ordained,* That the Clerks of the several County Courts shall transfer all actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit, or account, now pending in their respective Courts, to the Spring Term, 1867, of the Superior Courts, and the said Spring Term shall be deemed the return term thereof and said actions shall stand as if originally instituted in that Court.

SEC. 7. *Be it further ordained,* That the Clerks of the several County Courts, if requested so to do by the plaintiffs, sixty days before the Spring Terms, 1867, of the Superior Courts, shall transmit to said Spring Terms certified copies of the judgments in actions of debt, covenants, assumpsit or account entered on the dockets of their Courts, together with the writs of fieri facias or venditioni exponas issued thereon, and shall issue notices thereof to the defendants, which notices shall be served at least thirty days before the said Superior Courts. At the Spring Terms aforesaid, the Courts shall, on motion order the said judgments to be entered on the minute dockets, provided the same were not dormant when transmitted from the County Courts, and on such entries being made, the said judgments shall be taken and held to be judgments of the Superior Courts and writs of fieri facias and venditioni exponas may issue, as provided in section 10 of this ordinance, following the writs transmitted from the County Courts and preserving the liens, as if issued by the same Court.

SEC. 8. *Be it further ordained,* That the Sheriff in each county shall return all writs of fieri facias and venditioni exponas issued from the County Court on judgment in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account to the next term of said Court, without sale; and shall return all writs of fi fa or venditioni exponas issued on similar judgments from the Superior Court or decrees of the Court of Equity on money demanded to Spring Term, 1867, without sale.

SEC. 9. *Be it further ordained,* That no writs of fi fa or venditioni exponas on judgments in actions of debt, covenants, assumpsit or account shall hereafter issue from the County Courts, nor shall said writs on such judgments issue from or to the Fall Terms of the Superior Courts, except in cases where defendant fails to comply with the provisions of this ordinance, and it is directed that plaintiff may proceed according to the regular course of the Court.

SEC. 10. *Be it further ordained,* That no writs of fi fa or venditioni exponas on judgments in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account, or decrees for money demands in Equity shall issue from Spring Term, 1867, without permission of Court, and should the defendant within the first three days pay one-tenth of the judgment or decree and costs, then the writ shall be credited one-tenth, issued and immediately returned "Indulged:" *Provided,* No plaintiff shall be allowed to take the said one-tenth without first entering his assent to said return: *And provided further,* That such assent and return shall not prejudice any lien the plaintiff may then have by virtue of said fi fa or venditioni exponas: *Provided further,* That at Spring Term, 1868, the defendant upon paying one-fifth of the residue of the judgment or decree and costs shall have indulgence in like manner.

SEC. 11. *Be it further ordained,* That upon all warrants before Justices of the Peace for a demand (principal and interest) of $25 or less, should the defendant pay one-fifth to the plaintiff or to the collecting officer for his use, he shall be allowed six months to plead, and at the expiration of said six months, should he pay as aforesaid one-half of the residue, he shall be allowed six more to plead, and at the expiration of said six months plaintiff shall have judgment and execution for the residue. Upon demands (principle and interest) of less than $60 and more than $25, the defendant shall be allowed twelve months instead of six, on each payment: *Provided,* That the plaintiff shall file his claim in writing, and if the defendant, on oath, shall deny the same, or present a counter claim, the Justice shall proceed to try the same. Upon judgment the defendant shall be allowed a stay of execution for six or twelve months, as the case may be, upon paying one-fifth, and afterwards one-half, as before judgment: *Provided,* That all Justices' judgments for $60 or more, not dormant, shall be transmitted, together with the warrant or other papers, by the Justice to Spring Term, 1867, of the Superior Court, and notice thereof shall be given the defendant at least twenty days before Court; and in the Superior Court the same proceedings shall be had as on judgments from the County Court, according to Section 7 of this ordinance.

SEC. 12. *Be it further ordained,* That all writs of *scire facias* to subject bail, issued from the Superior or County Courts upon judgments in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account, shall be returned to Spring Term, 1867 of the Superior Courts, and should the tenth, fifth and half of the judgments be paid from Spring Term to Spring Term, time to plead shall be allowed, according to section 3 of this ordinance.

SEC. 13. *Be it further ordained,* That this ordinance shall not apply to judgments for costs only.

SEC. 14. *Be it further ordained,* That this ordinance shall not apply to the remedies for the collection of Town, County or State Revenue.

SEC. 15. *Be it further ordained,* That this ordinance shall not apply to proceedings by attachment, unless the defendant replevy and give bail, and then and in that case the proceedings shall be subject to the provisions of this ordinance as if commenced by writ or warrant.

SEC. 16. *Be it further ordained,* That where the action is by or on behalf of infants, still minors at the return term, and the interest exceeds one-tenth, the first payment shall be increased to the amount of interest due, not to exceed one-fifth of the whole debt.

SEC. 17. *Be it further ordained,* That the provisions of this ordinance shall not be construed to eftend to any debts or demands contracted, or penalties incurred, since the first day of May, A. D., 1865, or which may be hereafter contracted or incurred, but that the remedies for the recovery of the same shall be in all respects similar to the remedies for the recovery of debts which were in force in the year 1860.

SEC. 18. *Be it further ordained,* That any creditor, attempted to be defrauded as set forth in section 1, chap. 50, Revised Code, may, without obtaining judgment at law, file his bill in Equity, and said Court is hereby authorized and empowered to direct proper issues to be made up and tried, and to make such orders and decrees as to right and justice may appertain; and said proceedings shall not affect the creditor's right to proceed at the same time at law; and any surety, before paying the debt of his principal thus attempting to defraud his creditors, may institute proceedings in equity, in like manner, to the end that he may obtain relief.

SEC. 19. *Be it further ordained,* That every executor or administrator shall file, on oath, at the termination of two years from the time of his qualification, a full statement of his receipts and disbursements, and the condition of the assets, particularly setting out all money collected and how disbursed, and on motion the Court may allow further time to settle the estate, from year to year, not exceeding three years: *Provided,* That on each motion to extend the time, a supplemental statement shall be filed: *Provided,* That any creditor or next of kin may oppose said motion, and if the statement is not full and fair, file interrogatories which the executors or administrators shall answer, before his motion for time is allowed: *Provided further,* That the Court may also extend the time for pleading: *Provided further,* That all executors or administrators, who have heretofore qualified, shall be allowed until the County Court next after the first of January, 1867, to file his statement.

SEC. 20. *Be it further ordained,* That all acts, and parts of acts, suspending the operation of the the statutes of limitation in the Revised Code, are hereby repealed, except as herein provided: *Provided,* That the time elapsed since the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, barring actions or suits, or presuming the satisfaction or abandomeht of rights shall not be counted: *And provided further,* That nothing contained in this ordinance, or in the acts hereby repealed, shall be so construed as to prevent judgments from becoming dormant.

SEC. 21. *Be it further ordained,* That any Sheriff, Clerk, or other officer, failing to execute any of the provisions of this ordinance, when the execution thereof devolves on him, or issuing, receiving, or executing any process whatever contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, shall be subject to a penalty of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by rule of Court, as penalties and fines were recovered in 1860.

SEC. 22. *Be it further ordained,* That in all actions brought by any bank or other corporation having exercised banking privileges, or by any assignee or endorsee or officer of said bank or corporation, it shall and may be lawful for the defendant to set off by plea or on trial any note or certificate of deposit issued by said bank or its branches, or other corporations, whether the same has been presented for payment or not, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding, but said plea of set off, or set off on trial, shall not avail to carry costs against the plaintiff, unless there has been a tender of such payment before suit brought: *Provided,* That should the defendant require the debt to be scaled according to the scale of depreciation of Confederate currency, then and in that case the said notes or certificates of deposit shall not be a set off in any manner.

SEC. 23. *Be it further ordained,* That "An Act to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading," ratified the 11th day of September, 1861; an act entitled "An Act to restore the Courts and for other purposes, "ratified the 14th December, 1863; also an act entitled "An Act to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein," ratified the 10th of March, A. D., 1866, and all laws in conflict with this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 24. *Be it further ordained,* That the General Assembly shall have no power to repeal, alter or modify this ordinance until the third Monday of November, 1868, and this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification.

Adopted by the Convention, June 21, 1866.

Representation of the South.

Without entering into any political consideration of the subject, we present below, as a matter of statistics, a table of the number of representatives that the States lately embraced within the Southern Confederation, as well as the rest of the South, would have, should the Constitutional amendment of the Committee of Fifteen be accepted by the people. There is a clause in the amendment which makes the number of electors the basis of representation, and it is apparent from the figures given, which are correct, with the exception of some discrepancies resulting from the losses of the war, that the difference will be essential. It is hardly probable that the right of suffrage will be accorded to the freedmen in the South for sometime to come, and as the case stands—since our calculation is upon official data—the representation of the South in Congress would be largely diminished.

		Population in 1860.	Number of voters in 1860.	Colored males over 21
Alabama,	whites	529,121	56,357	
"	blacks	435,080	.....	46,046
Arkansas,	whites	324,335	54,053	
"	blacks	111,115	.....	18,531
Delaware	whites	110,418	16,539	
"	blacks	1,798	.....	262
Florida,	whites	78,679	14,347	
"	blacks	61,745	.....	11,183
Georgia,	whites	595,088	106,365	
"	blacks	462,198	.....	82,306
Louisi'na,	whites	376,276	50,510	
"	blacks	231,726	.....	44,016
M'ryland,	whites	599,860	92,502	
"	blacks	87,189	.....	13,339
Missisip'i,	whites	354,674	69,120	
"	blacks	436,631	.....	84,983
Missouri,	whites	1,097,081	165,518	
"	blacks	114,931	.....	17,783
N.Ca'lina,	whites	661,563	96,230	
"	blacks	331,059	.....	48,072
S. Ca'lina,	whites	301,302	44,000	
"	blacks	402,406	.....	58,764
Tennes'e',	whites	834,082	145,333	
"	blacks	275,714	.....	47,810
Texas,	whites	421,649	62,986	
"	blacks	182,566	.....	26,802
Virginia,	whites	739,479	167,723	
"	blacks	472,364	.....	106,663

Let us now, in accordance with the above, compare the present apportionment of representatives with what it would be, under the proposed new arrangement:

	Actual number of members	Under the Constitutional Amendment.
Alabama	7	4
Arkansas	3	2
Delaware	1	1
Florida	1	1
Georgia	7	4
Louisiana	4	2
Maryland	5	4
Mississippi	5	2
Missouri	9	8
North Carolina	8	5
South Carolina	6	2
Tennessee	8	6
Texas	4	3
Virginia	8	6
Total	75	50

In fine, the fourteen Southern States thus enumerated, would loose 25 votes, or one-third of their representation in Congress by the Census of 1860. The only consolatory reflection appropriate at this time would seem to be that two-thirds of a representation is, of course, better than none, and that the defficiency, if found to be a positive evil, would, ere long, be supplied by future legislation resulting from the good and just impulses of the entire country.—*New York Mercantile Journal.*

Four New England schoolmistresses, who have been teaching negro schools in Jackson, Mississippi, have all returned to the North.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Markets.

NEW YORK, June 27—6 P. M.

Five-twenties 104; Seven-thirties 103. Gold 155½. Flour steady—sales of 8,000 barrels; Southern $10 10@$17.—Wheat firm for good, and dull for inferior—sales unimportant. Corn quiet—sales of 90,000 bushels at 90@91 cents. Beef steady. Pork firm—sales of 12,500 barrels at $31 50@$31 81. Lard dull at 19¾@22¼. Whiskey dull.—Cotton firm—sales of 10,000 bales at 38@40 cents. Sugar dull. Naval stores quiet. Petroleum dull. Freights firm.

Disappearance of the Cholera from the Hospital Ship.

NEW YORK, June 27—6 P. M.

Dr. Bissel reports from the lower quarantine that there is no more cholera in the Hospital ship.

Two Days Later from Europe—War Commenced In Earnest, &c., &c.

The steamship Java from Liverpool, with dates to the 17th inst., arrived this evening.

The Federal Diet, having on the 14th inst., by a vote of nine to six, agreed to the Austrian proposal for mobilizing the Federal army, Prussia, agreeably to previous notice, carried out her threat to consider it as an act of hostility on the part of these States which supported it, and on the following day commenced war by sending troops to Saxony and Hanover.

It is also rumored that the Austrian troops have entered Saxony. This latter report is not confirmed, but it is believed that Benedict would, with his army, move to attack the Prussians after the action by the Federal Diet.—The Prussian representative protested against it as unconstitutional, and said that Prussia considered the Confederation dissolved, and immediately withdrew from the Diet.

There was great commotion and financial depression existing throughout Germany.

Baron Ricolas forms a new station in the Ministry, while La Mamora goes to camp with the King, *without* Portfo-

The news from all other places is unimportant.

The Atlantic Cable has been finished, and the Great Eastern leaves Shearness, July 19th.

The ex-Confederate cruisers Tallahassee and Sumter have been sold at auction at Liverpool.

Very Latest by the Java.

LIVERPOOL, June 17.

[By Telegraph via Queenstown.]

The Federal War vessels Augusta, Maintionomah and Ashult, arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 16th inst.

Movements of the Prussians—Declaration of War Confirmed—War actually Commenced, &c., &c.

LONDON, June 17.

The entry of the Prussians into Saxony is fully confirmed. Prussia having previously declared war, the entry of the Austrians is hourly expected.

The Paris *Presse* publishes a report that the first engagement took place at Leipseig, on the 16th inst., but the rumor is unconfirmed.

The Diet held an extraordinary meeting on the 16th inst., to decide on the motion by Saxony that Austria and Bavaria be required to adopt such measures as were necessitated by the Prussian invasion.

Prussia has issued a declaration to the great powers, on the grounds that the decision of the Diet on the 14th inst., broke up the Confederation, and compelled Prussia to secure herself against the neighboring States, in open or concealed hostility; that she had previously offered conditional alliance, which was rejected.

The Paris Bourse were flat on the 16th inst.—Rents closing at 62f., 62c. ex-dividend.

The report of the Jamaica Commissioners will be laid before Parliament on the 18th inst.

The Sunday papers state that the fate of the reform bill and the ministry will be decided to-morrow. The Conservatives are determined to attempt the defeat of the Government.

SHIP NEWS.—The brig Wm. Tucker, from Wilmington, N. C., has arrived at Liverpool; the Constance, at Londonderry, from Baltimore; the Lawrence, at Cadiz, Bolivia, at Liverpool, and the Sportsman, at Havre, from New Orleans.

Latest European Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 16—P. M.

COTTON.—The sales to-day were 7,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet and unchanged, and the quotations are partially rather easy. Breadstuffs.—The market is firm with an improved tendency. The provision market is steady.

London Money Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 16.

Consols closed at 86½@86⅝ for money. U. S. Five-twenties 64½@65. Illinois Central R. R. 74½@75¼; Erie R. R. 40¼.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ⅌ lb.	.30 @ 32
BEEF CATTLE, ⅌ 100 lbs.	8 00 @12 50
BRICKS, ⅌ M.	12 00 @20 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts Turp., each, 2nd hand	2 75 @ 4 00
New	3 50 @ 4 50
CANDLES, ⅌ lb.,	
Tallow	20 @ 25
Adamantine	25 @ 28
Sperm	50 @ 55
COFFEE, ⅌ lb.,	
Java	40 @ 45
Laguayra	35 @ 38
Rio	25 @ 28
St. Domingo	26 @ 28
COTTON, ⅌ lb.,	
Ord. to Mid'g	32 @ 35
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 35
Good Mid'g	00 @ 00
COTTON BAGGING,	
Gunny, ⅌ yard	30 @ 31
Dundee	28 @ 30
Rope, ⅌ lb.	20 @ 21
CORN MEAL, ⅌ bushel	1 60 @ 1 65
DOMESTICS,	
Sheeting, ⅌ yd.	18 @ 20
Yarn, ⅌ 5 lb.	2 50 @ 0 00
FEATHERS, ⅌ lb.	00 @ 50
FISH, ⅌ bbl.,	
Mullets	0 00 @00 00
Mac'l, No. 1	.00 00 @20 00
Mac'l, No. 2	18 00 @19 00
Mac'l, No. 3	15 00 @17 00
Her'gs, East.	5 00 @ 8 50
Dry Cod, ⅌ lb	.8 @ 9
FLOUR, ⅌ bbl.,	
Family	12 00 @16 00
Superfine	9 50 @10 00
Fine	8 50 @ 9 00
GLUE, ⅌ lb.	18 @ 20
GUNNY BAGS	35 @ 40
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton	110 00 @112 50
LAND PLASTER, ⅌ ton	18 00
GRAIN, ⅌ bushel,	
Corn	1 30 @ 1 40
Oats	70 @ 75
Peas, Cow	1 25 @ 1 30
Rice, rough	0 00 @ 2 00
Rice, E. I., ⅌ lb	10 @ 11
Carolina	14 @ 16
HIDES, ⅌ lb.,	
Green	4½ @ 5
Dry	10 @ 15
HAY, ⅌ 100 lbs.,	
Eastern	1 20 @ 1 25
North River	0 90 @ 1 00
IRON, ⅌ lb.,	
English, ass'd	9 @ 11
American, ref	8 @ 10
American, sheer	0 @ 00
Swede	11 @ 12
LIME, ⅌ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00
from store	2 00 @ 2 25
LUMBER, ⅌ M., (River,)	
Fl'r Boards	20 00 @22 00
Wide do	16 00 @20 00
Scantling	12 00 @15 00
LIQUORS, ⅌ gal., (domestic,)	
Whiskey, Bourbon	2 50 @ 5 00
N. E. Rum	3 00 @ 4 00
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00

MOLASSES, ⅌ gallon,	
Cuba	50 @ 60
Sugar house	47½ @ 50
Syrup	65 @ 1 00
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ⅌ 280 lbs.,	
New Virgin	0 00 @ 4 00
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 3 00
Hard	0 00 @ 1 50
Tar, ⅌ bbl.	1 50 @ 1 55
Tar, in order	1 75 @ 2 00
Pitch, City	0 00 @ 3 50
Rosin, palo	6 25 @ 6 50
do No. 1	5 00 @ 5 50
do No. 2	2 25 @ 2 50
do No. 3	1 90 @ 2 25
Spirits Turpentine, ⅌ gal	49 @ 00
NAILS, ⅌ lb.,	
Cut	7½ @ 8
Wrought	00 @ 00
OILS, ⅌ gallon,	
Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
Linseed	1 25 @ 1 50
Machinery	2 00 @ 2 50
PEA NUTS, ⅌ bushel	2 00 @ 2 75
POTATOES, ⅌ bush.,	
Sweet	1 50 @ 1 75
Irish, ⅌ bbl.	3 00 @ 3 25
PROVISIONS, ⅌ lb.,	
N. C. Bacon,	
Hams	19 @ 20
Middlings	19 @ 00
Shoulders	17 @ 18
Hog round	18 @ 19
Western Bacon,	
Middlings	18½ @ 19
Shoulders	16 @ 17
Lard	20 @ 21
Butter	45 @ 50
Cheese	23 @ 24
PORK, Northern, ⅌ bbl.,	
City Mess	35 00 @36 00
Thin "	32 00 @00 00
Prime "	30 00 @31 00
Prime,	25 00 @26 00
Rump	25 00 @26 00
SALT,	
Alum, ⅌ bush.	0 50 @ 60
Liverpool, ⅌ sack, ground, cargo	2 00 @ 0 00
from store	2 25 @ 2 50
SUGAR, ⅌ lb.,	
Cuba	14 @ 00
Porto Rico	15 @ 16
C	16 @ 16½
B	17 @ 00
A	18 @ 00
Crushed	19 @ 20
SOAP, ⅌ lb	10 @ 15
SHINGLES, ⅌ M.,	
Contract	4 50 @ 5 50
Common	1 75 @ 2 75
STAVES, ⅌ M.,	
W. O. bbl.	30 00 @35 00
R. O. hhd.	40 00 @50 00
TIMBER, ⅌ M.,	
Shipping	16 00 @18 00
Mill, prime	12 00 @14 00
Mill Fair	10 00 @11.00
Mill, inferior to ordinary	5 00 @ 7 00
TALLOW, ⅌ lb.	12 @ 13
TOBACCO, ⅌ lb.,	
Navy	25 @ 35
Medium	30 @ 40

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS

For the week ending Wednesday, June 27, 1866.

TURPENTINE—Since our last review there has been a fair enquiry for this article for both shipping and distilling purposes, and parcels have readily found sale on arrival at quotations given below. On Tuesday there was a shade advance on previous figure, and sales were effected at $4 05 for virgin, $3 05 for yellow dip, and $1 52½ for hard, ⅌ bbl. of 280 lbs.—the market closing steady. The transactions for the week just ended are as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow Dip.	Hard.
Thursday	235	$4 00	$3 00	$1 50
Friday	407	4 00	3 00	1 50
Saturday	358	4 00	3 00	1 50
Monday	57	4 00	3 00	1 50
Tuesday	413	4 05	3 05	1 52½
Wednesday	230	4 05	3 05	1 52½

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—During the week just ended there has been little or no activity in this article, and the market has been in a drooping condition throughout the entire week—closing at 49 cents ⅌ gallon for white, which is a decline of 3 @ 4 cents on previous quotations. At the time of making up our review, buyers are operating cautiously, anticipating a further decline, and the market closes quiet at 49 cents. The sales are as follows:

Thursday	25 bbls.	at 52 @ 53	cts ⅌ gallon for white.
Friday	48	" 53	"
Saturday	63	" 52	"
Do	15	" 52½	"
Monday	25	" 52	"
Do	157	" 50	"
Tuesday	183	" 49	"
Wednesday	64	" 49	"

ROSIN.—We have no change for the better to report in this article during the past week. The demand has been unusually light, and the unfavorable advices from the Northern markets has caused the market here to rule exceedingly dull for all grades, and for the finer qualities prices are somewhat lower than quoted in our last. We quote sales of only 605 bbls. at $3 @ $4 for opaque, $4 75 @ $6 25 for No. 1, and $6 25 @ $7 for Pale—latter price for extra—the market closing dull and inactive, and no buyers even at lower figures. We also report sales of 93 bbls. inferior No. 1 at $3 50 @ $3 75; 40 do. mixed grades at $3 25 @ $6; 86 do. No. 2 at $2 50 @ $2 75; and 431 do. Common at $1 90, $2, $2 10 @ $2 25 ⅌ bbl.—latter price for strained.

TAR—Is in moderate enquiry, and none of consequence received for some time past. Only 46 bbls. received for the week and sold at $1 55 ⅌ bbl.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP.—Very few beeves are now being brought in, and in consequence the stock remaining in butchers' hands is barely sufficient to supply present wants. There is a moderate demand, and a good article would find ready sale. We quote grass fatted on the hoof at 8 to 12½ cents ⅌ lb. for net meat, as in quality. SHEEP are in pretty fair supply, and rather dull of sale at $2 to $3 each.

BARRELS.—The market continues to be moderately supplied with empty spirit barrels, and we notice only a light demand. We quote sales at the following prices: Second hand, $2 75@$3 25 for lots as they run, and $3 50@$3 75 for selected; and new at $3 75@$4 25 for country, and $4 50 each for New York make, as in quantity and quality.

BEESWAX.—Is in moderate enquiry, and sells at 32@33 cents ⅌ lb.

COTTON.—The market for this article rules about the same as reported in our last review. There has been some enquiry from buyers throughout the week, but owing to the want of stock the transactions have been confined to a few small lots at 33@35 cents for middling—last sale being at highest figure. There is very little now coming to market, and only a few scattering lots remain unsold in first hands. At the time of closing our enquiries the market rules steady, and 35 cents for middling (tax paid) is readily obtained.

CORN MEAL.—Supply light, and demand moderate. We quote from the granaries at $1 60@$1 65 ⅌ bushel.

EGGS—Sell readily at 25@30 cents ⅌ dozen.

FLOUR.—The market is rather better supplied with Northern brands than reported in our last, several parcels having been received during the week, and we notice only a retail enquiry. We quote from store at $8 50 to $9 for fine, and $9 50 to $10 50 for superfine, and $12 to $16 ⅌ bbl. for family, according to quality, (Wilmington inspection.)

FERTILIZERS.—The market is moderately supplied with nearly all descriptions, and only a light demand exists.—We quote from store as follows: Peruvian Guano, $112 50; Pacific do., $85; Kettlewell's Manipulated do., $90; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Ober's Cotton and Corn Compound, $69; and Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $65 ⅌ ton.

GRAIN.—For CORN the market has continued to rule firm since our last review, and prices have further advanced a shade during the week. There is a better supply now on market—the arrivals comprising some 20,000 bushels—while the demand is not so brisk and is principally for small parcels. Of the above arrivals we quote sales of several parcels from wharf at $1 35@$1 45, as in quality; the bulk, however, has gone into store, and is selling in lots at $1 35 @$1 40 for yellow, and $1 50 ⅌ bushel for white.——OATS.—The receipts have been light for some weeks past, and the stock in dealers' hands at present is rather small. We quote from store in lots at 80@85 cents ⅌ bushel.——PEAS.—No receipts, and former arrivals have all been worked off. The market is at present entirely bare of *Cow*, and we notice an active demand. In the absence of sales we quote nominally at $1 30@$1 35 ⅌ bushel, by the quantity——RICE.—Clean is in very light stock, but we report merely a retail demand. We quote Carolina at 14 @15½ cents ⅌ lb.

HAY.—The market continues to be overstocked with Northern, and rules dull, as there is merely a retail demand. About 250 bales received during the week, and sold from wharf at 90 cents @ $1 ⅌ 100 lbs. No Eastern on market, and quotations in table are therefore nominal.

LIME.—No receipts for some time past, and the supply of former arrivals have become nearly worked off; a cargo, however, is now daily looked for. We quote in the small way from store at $2 25@$2 50 ⅌ cask.

MOLASSES.—The market is rather firmer, and prices have advanced a shade. Fair stock in dealers' hands, and only a small business doing. See table for store quotations, as in quantity and quality.

POTATOES—Irish are brought to market pretty freely and sell from carts at $1 50@$1 60 ⅌ bushel.

PEA NUTS—Are in moderate request, and scarcely any coming to market. A lot of 260 bushels prime quality was received and sold a few days since at $2 75 ⅌ bushel, bags included.

POULTRY—Has been brought to market rather more freely during the past week, but prices continue to rule high. We quote live chickens at 30 to 50 cents, and grown fowls at 62½@75 cents each, according to size.

PROVISIONS—In the market for N. C. cured BACON we have no change of importance to report in prices since our last. There has been a moderate demand throughout the week, and several lots have changed hands at 18@19 cents for hog round, 19 cents for sides, and 19@20 cents ⅌ lb. for hams—the market closing at latter figures, though some holders are asking higher rates. The stock on market is fully adequate to supply present demand.—The market is moderately supplied with Western, and there is only a light demand. We quote sales from store at 16@17 cents for shoulders, and 18½@19 cents ⅌ lb. for sides, as in quality.——LARD In the absence of receipts the supply has been worked off. The market is entirely bare of North Carolina, and we notice an active demand. We quote at 20@21 cents ⅌ lb.——PORK—The market for Northern rules quite firm, and prices remain about the same as reported in our last. We refer to our table for store quotations.

SALT—The supply has become considerably reduced in the absence of receipts, and is rather small at present; it is, however, fully sufficient to supply the demand. We quote from store at $2 25@$2 50 ⅌ sack for Liverpool ground, and 50@60 cents ⅌ bushel for Alum.

SHINGLES—Continue very dull of sale at low prices. We quote Common at $1 75@$2 25, and Contract at $4 to $5 ⅌ M.

TIMBER.—There is a moderate enquiry for good quality for milling purposes, and former rates are readily obtained, while inferior is dull of sale. Only a few rafts received and sold for the week, and we refer to our table for classified figures.

WOOD.—But little coming in, and we quote by the boat load at $2 25 @ $3 for pine, $2 25 @ $2 75 for ash, and $3 @ $3 25 ⅌ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS.—We have no change to report in rates to coastwise ports. See table for last prices paid both by steamers and sailing vessels.

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba & Hayti cargoes,	$26 00 @ 28 00
" " Porto Rico cargoes,	27 00 @ 30 00
Full cargoes wide Boards	30 00 @ 00 00
" " flooring boards, rough	30 00 @ 00 00
Ship Stuff, as per specifications,	35 00 @ 38 00
Deals, 3 by 9	28 00 @ 00 00

EXPORTS

From the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the Week ending June 27, 1866.

COASTWISE.

TO NEW YORK—2,239 bbls. spirits turpentine; 621 do. crude turpentine; 5,654 do. rosin; 84 do. pitch; 344 bales cotton; 24 do. yarn; 76 do. sheeting; 453 bush. pea nuts; 2,000 feet lumber; 21 empty bbls.; 667 boxes hard bread; 6 bdls bags; 1 cord lightwood; 52 bbls. potatoes; 1 pkge. wax; 70 pkgs. mdze.

TO BALTIMORE—43 bbls. spirits turpentine; 1246 do. rosin; 26 bales cotton; 120 tons old iron; 4 bdls. bags; 4 pkgs. mdze.

TO PHILADELPHIA.—79 bbls spirits turpentine, 634 do rosin, 17 bales yarn, 3 pkgs mdze, 69,801 feet lumber.

TO NEWPORT, R. I.—200,250 feet lumber.

FOREIGN.

TO CARDENAS—235,000 feet lumber.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl.	$0 60 @ $0 70	$ 00 @ $0 50
Spirits Turpentine, "	1 25 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 75
Rosin, "	0 60 @ 0 70	00 @ 50
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ⅜	00 @ ½
Cotton Goods and Yarns, per foot.	00 @ 15	00 @ 00
Flaxseed, per bush.	15 @ 00	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 12½	10 @ 12½
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl.	0 60 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 65
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	90 @ 1 00
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 60
Cotton, per lb.	0 @ 0	00 @ ½
Cotton Goods and Yarns per bale.	00 @ 00	00 @ 1 25
Flaxseed, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 00
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 00	00 @ 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 75	0 00 @ 0 50
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 25	0 00 @ 75
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 75	00 @ 50
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ⅜	00 @ ⅜
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 75
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 0 75
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 00	00 @ ⅜
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 0

Sash, Blinds and Doors.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO

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D. A. SMITH,

June 28—21-3t 26 and 28, South Front street.

Bingham School,

MEBANEVILLE, N. C.

A NEW TERM will begin on the 25th of July next. For the accommodation of young men who cannot take a classical course, an

ENGLISH and COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

has been organized. For terms, address

Col. WM. BINGHAM,

Mebaneville, N. C.

June 16 222—d&w1m*.

[*Continued from 1st Page.*

ple of the doctrine of repudiation. Nor did Mississippi ever refuse to acknowledge as a debt more than one class of bonds—those of the Union State Bank only.

"To show how absurd the accusation is," continued Mr. Davis, "although so widely believed that no denial can affect its currency, take the following facts. I left Mississippi when a boy to go to college; thence went to West Point; thence to the army. In 1835 I resigned, settled in a very retired place in the State, and was wholly unknown, except as remembered in the neighborhood where I had been raised. A the time when the Union Bank bonds of Mississippi were issued, sold and repudiated—as I believe justly, because their issue was in violation of the State Constitution—I endeavored to have them paid by voluntary contributions; and subsequently I sent agents to England to negotiate for this purpose."

Recurring then to the subject of optics and diseases of the eye—which appeared a favorite with him—Mr. Davis descanted on the curious effects of belladonna on the iris and crystalline lens; stating that, though a valuable remedy when only used as such, it tended to coagulate and produce cataract in the latter when used in excess—as witness the number of cases of this kind of injury amongst the ladies of Italy and Spain, where the article was much used as a toilet adjunct. He spoke of the beautiful provisions of nature for the protection of this organ, illustrating by the third transparent eyelid or membrane which all diving birds drop over the eye when darting swiftly through the air or water, thus protecting the delicate organ from being hurt, while allowing a sufficiency of light to guide them. He could not believe that any living thing as a class were deprived of the joy of sun-light; and while the microscope had thus far found no organs that we could recognize as of sight in many classes of living things—shell-fish, worms, and so forth—he believed that they must in some manner be impressible with the alternations of light and darkness. It had so long appeared a question with him whether his own eyesight could be saved, that he had given this subject much attention—or rather reflection; and he quoted from Milton with great pathos several passages on the subject:

Oh dark, dark, dark, amid the blaze of noon;
Irrevocably dark! total eclipse without the hope of day.

And again:

Nor to these idle orbs doth sight appear
Of sun, or moon, or stars, throughout the year,
Or man, or woman. Yet I argue not
Against Heaven's hand or will, nor bate a jot
Of heart or hope; but still bear up and steer
Right onward.

Mentioned that I had been at the siege of Pulaski, and gave him some particulars explanatory of the actual situation at the time of the surrender of Col. Olmstead, of the Second Georgia Volunteers, whom he appeared at first inclined to blame, as guilty of a premature capitulation. After all, however, he thought the Colonel was excusable as further holding-out promised no advantages to compensate its loss, the up-river batteries of our forces making it certain that Tatnall's fleet could render no assistance. The surrender of Port Royal he did not think premature, under the circumstances, because if his people had not retreated when they did, our gunboats, running round the creeks in rear of Hilton Head, Port Royal and St. Helena Islands, would have made retreat impossible; while the troops of our Sherman expedition, when landed, were more than sufficient to overpower the garrisons. The mistake was, that powerful works had not been erected in the rear of the islands, to cover the ferries, and thus secure uninterrupted communication with the mainland. Had this been attended to in the first instance, there would have been no excuse for the abandonment of the powerful works designed to protect Port Royal—at least none unless preceded by a more protracted resistance.

To change the subject, he returned to fishing of which we had been speaking. Was a follower and admirer of the sport, but more in theory than practice. His life has been too busy for the past thirty years to allow his indulging even his most cherished inclinations, except at rare intervals.—Izaak Walton had been one of his favorite authors; and one of the counts he had against Benjamin Franklin, was the latter's fierce attack on the gentle fisherman. Indeed, Franklin had said many things not of benefit to mankind.

Speaking of the negroes, Mr. Davis remarked, as regards their future, he saw no reason why they must die out, unless remaining idle. If herded together in idleness and filth, as in the villages established by our military power, the small-pox, licentiousness and drunkenness would make short work of them. Wherever so herded they had died off like sheep with the murrain. But remaining on the plantations, as heretofore, and employed for wages they were a docile and procreative people, altogether differing from the Indians, and not likely to die out like the latter.—Their labor was needed; and though they could not multiply so fast in freedom as under their former wholesome restraints, he saw no good argument for their dying out.

In ten years, or perhaps less, the South will have recovered the pecuniary losses of the war.—It has had little capital in manufactures. Its capital was in land and negroes. The land remains productive as ever. The negroes remain, but their labor has to be paid for. Before the war there had been 4,000,000 negroes, average value five hundred dollars each, or total value two thousand millions of dollars. This was all gone, and the interest upon it, which had been the profits of the negro's labor in excess of his cost for food, clothing and medicines. Still their labor remains; and with this, and such European labor as will be imported and such Northern labor as must flow South, the profits of the Southern staples will not be long in restoring material prosperity.

In his freedom, if capable of being made to labor at all, the negro will not average more than six bales a year; but as the price of cotton has more than doubled, and is not likely to recede, even this will yield an enormous profit. Six bales, of four hundred pounds each, will be worth six hundred dollars at twenty-five cents per pound, while the cost of this species of labor will be about one hundred and fifty dollars a year per hand and found—a profit of certainly not less than three hundred dollars a year on each black laborer employed.

The land will not pass to any great extent from its former proprietors. They will lease it for a few years to men with capital, and then resume working it themselves; or sell portions of it with the same object, not materially decreasing their own possions. When the country is quiet and the profits of the crop come to be known there will be a rush southward from the sterile New England regions and from Europe, only equalled by that to California on the discovery of gold. Men will not stay in the mountains of Vermont and New Hampshire cultivating little farms of from fifty to a hundred acres, only yielding them some few hundreds a year profit for incessant toil, when the rich lands of the South, under skies as warm and blue as those of Italy, and with an atmosphere as exhilarating as that of France, are thrown open at from a dollar and a half to three dollars per acre. The water power of the South will be brought into use by the new immigration, and manufactures will spring up in all directions, giving abundant employment to all classes. The happy agricultural state of the South will become a tradition; and with New England wealth, New England's grasping avarice and evil passions will be brought along.

The estimate that a million negroes have died off during the war, he considered excessive. They had fled or been dragged away from their old homes in great numbers; but much less than a million, he thought, would cover their casualties. As to any general mingling of the races, nature had erected ample barriers against the crime.—Depraved white men occasionally had children by black women; but it was comparatively rare for mulattoes to have large or healthy families; and quadroons, though extremely amorous, rarely had children at all. There could be no danger that Southern white women of the poorer class, though left greatly in excess of the white male population by the war, would either cohabit with or marry negroes. Public sentiment on the point is so strong they dare not do it; nor had they any inclination. It would be regarded South as crimes against nature are regarded in all civilized communities.

The blacks were a docile, affectionate, and religious people, like cats in their fondness for home. The name of freedom had charms for them; but until educated to be self-supporting, it would be a curse. If herded together in military villages, and fed on rations gratuitously distributed, rum dirt, and venereal diseases would devour them off the face of the earth in a few years. With peace established they would return, in ninety-five cases out of the hundred, to their old plantations, and work for their old masters. Freedom was to them an orgie, of which such as had enjoyed it were rapidly sickening. While health lasted, and idleness was saved its penalty by government support, they might get along well enough. But when sick, starving, and ill-treated, their first wish was a longing to be back with their old masters, and re-domiciled on their old plantations. Of this, even during the war, and a penalty of returning to slavery, he had seen many instances—enough to convince him that, with freedom assured, or rather its evils to them in their unprepared state better understood—the great majority of the blacks would flock back eagerly.

Mr. Davis said he had heard my little daughter had undertaken to be his housekeeper, and sent over his meals. He knew the kind hand of woman was always tenderest in the greatest grief.—It only needed they should see misery to wish and labor for its relief, unless some great moral turpitude repelled. He begged me to carry the assurance of his gratitude, and hoped—if he might never see her himself—that his children would some day have an opportunity to thank the young lady who had been so kind to their father.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 22, 1866.

Reconstruction.

We have refrained thus far from any discussion of the amendment to the Constitution contained in the final report of the Reconstruction Committee, and which has passed both Houses of Congress by the required majority. We regarded such discussion as useless and possibly hurtful. It has, however, been discussed at length by many of our State and other Southern exchanges. That it would pass Congress whenever it was reported, we were confident, but we felt that all we could do was to refuse to accept the terms of degradation offered to us, if it caused the failure of the political reconstruction of the government for aye. North Carolina and her Southern sisters may as well remain in the political uncertainty they now are, or even revert back to the Provisional Government, as to go voluntarily into a compact not only shorn of their strength, but through a surrender of their honor and manhood.

The amendment passed Congress by a strict party vote, which transfers it from that body to the Legislatures of the several States for their ratifications. It requires the approval of three-fourths of said Legislatures to make this amendment a part and parcel of the supreme law of the land. But whether by the Legislatures of all the States of the Union, or of those only represented in Congress, is a question about which the administration and Congress differ as widely and radically as they do in reference to other matters touching the reconstruction of the government.

The amendment provides that all persons born or naturalized in the United States, of all colors, (except Indians, not taxed), are citizens thereof, and of the State in which they live and shall have equal protection under the laws; that the basis of representation in Congress shall be regulated according to the restrictions which the States may severally impose upon the right of suffrage; that all citizens of the States, who have at any time taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States in a civil or military capacity, and who afterwards gave aid and encouragement to the rebellion, shall be excluded from all Federal and State offices hereafter, subject to admission by a two-thirds vote of each House of Congress; that the national debt and soldiers' pensions and bounties shall be held inviolate, and that all debts of the rebellion, and all claims for losses of slaves shall be everywhere and utterly repudiated. These propositions we think contain all the points of the proposed amendment, and which the Legislatures are called upon to ratify.

If the amendment is to be submitted only to those States now represented in Congress, it will pass with but very few negative votes, and the Brownlow Legislature of Tennessee, will swell their triumph. Even should all the States of the Union be permitted to vote the result will be very doubtful, unless the complexion of some of the Northern Legislatures is changed, as has doubtless been done in Oregon. But to prevent any such contingency, the officious Governor of Pennsylvania, even before its passage, has opened communications with the Governors of all the Northern States, asking that they convene their respective Legislatures immediately after the adoption by Congress of the amendment, evidently afraid that the decision of the people in the approaching elections may be adverse to the Radical plan of reconstruction, and that the political status of many of these bodies may be changed.

The propositions in the amendment are simple, and will operate as they were intended, for the disfranchisement of ninety-nine one-hundredths of our people, throwing the State Governments and Federal representation entirely into the control of that class of our population who were lately our slaves, or worse, with those who have been and now are our avowed or secret enemies. Should this amendment be submitted to the Southern Legislatures and they should ratify it, what is gained thereby? By ratifying it they will voluntarily make it a part and parcel of the Constitution, by which they will be prohibited from all participation in the Government, until they shall have complied with all of its provisions, and with *such legislation as Congress shall adopt to give it effect.* Even should the propositions be accepted themselves, in view of the consideration at stake, this clause, handing over its operation to the interpretation to a Radical Congress, is enough to warn conservative Legislatures of the danger of its acceptance.

We are frank to say, that if we supposed for one moment that the great body of the Northern people entertained the feelings towards the South manifested in the report and the amendment, so universally voted for by their representatives in Congress, we would despair of ever beholding the restoration of the Government. Every feature condemns it as inimical to the true spirit of reconciliation and fraternal union. It is intentionally shamefully offensive to the Southern people and wantonly disrespectful to the President.

We feel confident that it will not move the President one tittle from the path which the Constitution and his oath have marked out for him, and it will fall harmless and dispised at the feet of the Southern people. Never once reaching to the height of the great argument, the deplorable condition of the country involves, it will be classed beside many other acts of legislation by the present Congress, as founded in partizan bitterness and passed for party success.

Agricultural Matters in New Hanover.

The Farmers' Club of Spring Garden and Rocky Point, in this county, held their last monthly meeting on Saturday last, at the residence of Mr. Joel Hines. Members attend with much regularity, and manifest much interest in the object of the Club—the advancement of the art and science of Agriculture. Old fogy ideas and theories of farming are discarded, except as they are sustained by enlightened experience and the progress of science. The Club numbers only about twelve or fifteen members—gentlemen of standing and character, who are anxious to adopt, and to see adopted, the best plans of farming, and to conform in their operations to the new order of things, as to labor-saving instruments, and improvements necessitated by the result of the war.

Spring Garden and Rocky Point, where the members reside, are lands celebrated for their great fertility, and are well adapted to the culture of corn, oats, potatoes, pea nuts, cow peas, root crops generally, and cotton, and the members of the Club are, therefore, stimulated in their laudable efforts by the fine prospects presented of making farming as profitable as it can be made in any part of North Carolina. Add to the fine pasturage of that section, and the excellent opportunities for raising stock of all kinds, and then consider what a good market Wilmington always presents for the sale of whatever surplus the farmer has, and the inducements held out for farming in that rich section of our county, only about twelve to fourteen miles from our city, are unsurpassed. The means of access to market could not be better than are furnished by the railroad and the several navigable streams that run to the very barns of the farmers.

At this meeting several subjects of a practical character, in connection with farming were discussed, such as the best mode of raising turnips, the question of subsoil plowing, the manner of preparing land for planting corn, &c. Mr. Joel Hines, admitted to be one of the very best, as he is one of the most successful farmers in the Eastern part of our State, entertained the Club, according to previous request, with some valuable views as to the best mode of raising corn. He thinks, as did others, that success depends more upon preparing the land by early plowing, than is generally admitted. Subjects for discussion at the next meeting were chosen.

The next meeting will be held at the residence of the President, Col. Will. S. Larkins, on Friday, the 20th of July next; Colonel E. D. Hall has been invited to address the Club. We hope to see other similar Clubs established, as well as County Agricultural Societies.

In this connection it may be stated that a committee, in behalf of this Club and the public good, will wait upon the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad to urge the importance of an early erection of a warehouse and ticket office at the Rocky Point depot. This subject has for a long time been urged in vain upon the railroad authorities, to the detriment of the public convenience, especially to the injury of the farmers, and the erection of such buildings would be every way beneficial to the interests of the railroad. Let the railroad investigate properly this matter, and the truth of these statements will be more palpable.

The Confederate Dead at Gettysburg.

An esteemed friend has placed us under obligations for a copy of the Gettysburg *Compiler*, containing a list of all the Confederate dead, whose graves still have legible marks, from which we yesterday extracted the names of those from our State. Our friend, who fell most severely wounded just under the Federal batteries in the charge of July 3d, 1863, upon the heights of Gettysburg, from which he suffered a long and tedious confinement in Northern hospitals and in the prison on Johnston Island, has just returned from that memorable field, having vainly sought the body of a fellow officer who was instantly killed in the same charge. He informs us that great imposition is being practiced upon the affections of Southern people. One would suppose that the bodies of the gallant dead were too sacred to be the objects of fraudulent traffic, but we are informed that there exists hyenas who palm off bodies selected and marked to fill orders received or expected. This imposition is not practised upon Southern people alone, but the sympathy and affection of the North also pays a liberal contribution to these men.

Since the people of both sections have determined to show every mark of respect to their dead, around every battle field, some noble men without reward, have with labor and expense, done much to rescue the graves of the fallen heroes from destruction and their names from oblivion. The Southern people are particularly under obligations to Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal, of Gettysburg, who labored until the close of the war in a faithful and partially successful effort to protect the graves of the Confederate dead, not only without thanks, but at the expense of denunciations and social ostracism. Our friend represents his efforts as untiring in finding out, remarking and remodeling the graves of our dead, and as ready now to assist those who desire to seek the bodies of lost relatives and friends. Persons who desire to make inquiries about those who fell at Gettysburg, will learn all that is positively known concerning them by addressing Dr. O'Neal, and will be secure from imposture.

In reference to his efforts to secure from destruction the graves of the Confederate dead during the war, we take the liberty of making an extract from a letter of Dr. O'Neill to a friend, which we find in the Richmond *Enquirer*. He says: "Mine has been a labor of love, not interest. I have often wandered over the battle ground, planting the sprig of cassia here and there, and had the finger of scorn pointed at me because I was suspected of having Confederate sympathies. But this was in days of excitement that has now, thank God, passed away. The tear of sympathy is now often dropped by persons of intense Union sentiments." Such conduct as this shows not only a moral courage that will make him respected and honored at home, but speaks of a goodness of heart that will link his name with the prayers of many of our people, the remains of whose friends he has protected, and he deserves the thanks of an honorable but unfortunate people whose heroic dead he has respected.

The University of the South.

It will be remembered that the pet project of the late Bishop Polk was the establishment of a great Southern University, under the patronage and in the interests of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The institution was designed to be what Oxford is to the Anglican Church, and the Sorbone to the French. Dr. Quintard, Bishop of Tennessee, thus describes a recent visit he made to its site on Sewell Mountain:

Accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Merrick, the Rev. Thos. A. Morris and Geo. R. Fairbanks, Esq., one of the Trustees of the University of the South, I visited "University Place." All the buildings, with the exception of an old log cabin, were burned by the Federal Army while encamped on the ground. The corner stone of the University, a block of marble weighing six tons, was broken up and entirely removed. The valuable album, containing landscape sketches by the venerable Bishop of Vermont; all the topographical maps and reports of the engineer corps, showing the peculiarities of local position, the elevation above the sea level, as well as the level of the surrounding country, were removed from the iron safe in which they were kept, and carried off.

I selected locations for the buildings of our Diocesan Training School. In the evening we erected a cross on the site selected for the Chapel; gathered the workmen about it, and asked the blessing of the Great Head of the Church on our undertaking. We recited the Apostolic Creed, and made the grand old woods ring with the Gloria in Excelsis.

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN A PARTY OF WHITE MEN AND NEGROES.—Passengers by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, yesterday, bring rumors of a difficulty which occurred about three miles above the head of that road on Thursday night last between a party of white men and negroes, who were employed in grading at the place mentioned.

It appears that both parties were employed by the same contractor, and were ever involved in some dispute. On the night above mentioned, one of the negroes grossly insulted one of the party of white men, whereupon the latter struck him to the ground with a spade. Several other negroes came to the relief of their comrade, and in a very short time both parties were engaged in a general row.

The white men far outnumbering the negroes, soon overpowered them, but not before two of the negroes were killed outright. Several on both sides were severely injured.

The white men were Irishmen, and were noted for their industry and orderly behavior. The negroes were discharged soldiers, and were ever ready to engage in any outbreak with their white fellow-laborers.

The assault of the white man upon the negro at the commencement of the row, is said to have been perfectly justifiable.

We glean the above from several rumors, which are none the most explicit and clear in their statement. We will no doubt soon be enabled to lay before our readers a more plain and definite account of the whole transaction.

Daily Journal, 23d inst.

The Stay Law.

It will be seen that the Convention passed the Stay Law on Thursday. We hope to be able to publish it to-morrow.

For the Journal.

The Next Legislature.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Your recent article on the subject of representatives from New Hanover to the next Legislature has not attracted that attention it deserves. There seems to be a strange indifference in this county to the subject. Candidates are already out in many counties for the Legislature, but in New Hanover no interest whatever is manifested—important though this matter is. If the Convention has postponed, or shall postpone our State elections from August to a later month, of course there will be more time—but, as things exist, something ought to be done to get out a good ticket—men of ability, judgment, good habits, devotion to duty, and of a good war record. Let those men be rewarded and honored who did their duty in the late struggle—who were not alone war men, but fighting men. There is a deep feeling in the county on this feature of the subject, and the people of New Hanover, while loyal to the only remaining government now on hand, will never cease to bestow their choicest favors, their greatest gratitude, their best honors and prayers, when opportunity offers, upon those brave, heroic, living men who periled "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" in behalf of Southern independence.—This principle will be cherished, and hallowed, and held most sacred in all coming time.

There is a young gentleman of talent and character in Upper Black River District who would make a good representative for New Hanover in the next Legislature. He is recommended to the people now for the position. Of firm habits, and correct principles; he is educated, and has that industry and business turn of mind that would make him an efficient representative. It is not known that he would consent to run, but he would run well in the country, if he consents, and his name is now recommended to the favorable consideration of the people of the county. This gentleman is Solomon J. Faison. His character and qualifications challenge criticism, the more so because his modesty and retiring disposition conceal merits and worth that should be known, and would be known if a member of the Legislature. This communication emanates from many

COUNTRY CITIZENS.

June 21st, 1866.

STATE CONVENTION.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

[COMPILED FROM THE RALEIGH SENTINEL.]

TUESDAY, June 19, 1866.

The resolution of Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, to limit debate, restricting members (on the reading of ordinances) to one speech of five minutes, was taken up and adopted.

The resolution to have the Capitol lighted with gas was discussed and adopted.

An ordinance to authorize an exchange of State bonds for certain causes, was put on its third reading.

A substitute reported from the select Committee to which the ordinance was referred, was read, and pending amendments thereto, the hour arrived for taking up the special order, viz: "An ordinance to provide a circulating medium," on its second reading.

Mr. Logan addressed the Convention in support of the measure.

Mr. Foy offered a substitute for the ordinance, proposing to relieve the people by allowing losses resulting from the war, the abolition of slavery, &c., to be set off against debts contracted prior to 1st of May, 1865, the State to assume the residue of individual indebtedness, and to issue treasury notes to the aggregate amount of such debts, as a circulating medium.

Mr. Smith, of Johnston, moved to amend the substitute by adding a proviso that its provisions shall not extend to *original secessionists.*

Mr. Warren opposed the ordinance, as it was clearly in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, replied defending the ordinance. He cited the previous issues of State notes as a circulating medium to rebut the allegation that the ordinance was unconstitutional, and urged that "the Stay Law," that everybody favored, was much more open to this objection than the ordinance under consideration.

Mr. Warren moved to lay the ordinance on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered and the motion prevailed—ayes 50, nays 45.

Mr. McGehee introduced a resolution of inquiry relative to the registered bonds of the State—the date of their issue—their amount, the purposes for which issued, &c., which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Settle, the ordinance in relation to Railroad and Express companies was made the special order for 9½ o'clock to-morrow.

The Convention proceeded to consider the amended Constitution. The question recurred on the motion of Mr. Faulkner, to amend section 9 of article II, by abolishing the property qualification for membership of the House of Commons.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, opposed the amendment.

Mr. King moved to amend the 6th section, by requiring 100 acres of land, or a freehold of the value of $300, as a qualification for the Commons.

Messrs. Settle, Smith, of Wilkes, and Grissom addressed the Convention in favor of abolishing the property qualification.

Messrs. Eaton and Caldwell favored its retention.

Mr. Baker moved to amend the amendment by requiring a residence of five years in the State and taxable property of the value of $500 as the qualification. Rejected.

The question recurring on Mr. King's amendment, it was adopted, yeas 49, nays 48.

The question recurring on Mr. Faulkner's amendment to abolish the property qualification, was rejected, ayes 48, nays 50.

Mr. Baines moved to amend by requiring members of the House of Commons to have attained the age of 25 years. Not agreed to.

Mr. Baker moved to amend by requiring five year's residence immediately preceding election to the House of Commons. Not agreed to.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, moved to amend by inserting after the property qualification the words "and shall have annually paid the taxes thereon." Not agreed to.

The section, as amended, was then adopted.

Section 12 was amended so as to read that every person having one sixteenth part of negro blood or more, shall be deemed a person of color.

On motion of Mr. Satterthwaite, the article was amended by the addition of a section providing that no new County shall be formed that does not contain the 120th part of the white population of the State, nor if its formation deprive other Counties of the said 120th part.

Mr. Settle offered an amendment to sec. 4 of art. V, that no person holding office in any bank or railroad shall be entitled to a seat in the General Assembly.

WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866.

Mr. Grissom introduced a resolution that the sessions of the Convention commence at 8 o'clock A. M., that a recess be taken at 2 o'clock, P. M., and the Convention reassemble at 4 o'clock, P. M., the resolution to go into effect immediately. This resolution was adopted under a suspension of the rules.

An ordinance to incorporate the Wilmington Railroad Bridge Company passed its several readings.

Mr. Wright, from the committee on Finance, reported an ordinance authorizing the County Courts to borrow money in certain cases. Ordered to be printed.

The Convention proceeded to consider the ordinance to limit the action of the Railroad Companies, on its second reading.

Mr. Settle addressed the Convention in support of the ordinance. He adverted to the unjust monopolies created by contracts between the railroads and Express Companies—the exorbitant rates charged by the latter for the transportation of Express freights under these exclusive, oppressive contracts, &c.

The ordinance was amended, on motion of Mr. Moore, of Wake, by a provision subjecting it to modification or repeal by the Legislature.

Mr. Ward advocated the measure, and characterized the existing Express monopolies as violations of the railroad charter, and gross impositions upon the public.

Messrs. Boyden, Moore, of Wake, and Caldwell, of Burke, opposed the ordinance and defended the action of the railroads.

Messrs. Conigland and McIvor also opposed the ordinance, and on motion of the latter it was laid on the table, ayes 48, nays 47.

AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

The Convention proceeded to a further consideration of the amended Constitution.

The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. Settle, to sec. 4, art. V. that no person holding office in any Bank or Railroad shall be entitled to a seat in the General Assembly, Mr. Bynum offered a substitute therefor, excluding from seats in the General Assembly salaried officers of such corporations in which the State holds stock.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, moved to amend the substitute by adding a provision excluding Stockholders in such corporations who hold stock to the value of $1,000.

These amendments were consecutively rejected.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, offered, as an additional sec. to art. 2, a digest of the ordinance in relation to debts of the State to be hereafter created. (Ordains that bills appropriating public money and raising revenue be read in each House of the General Assembly, on three several days, the yeas and nays to be had on each reading, the vote of a majority of all the members of each House being essential to their passage.)

Mr. Love, of Jackson, moved to amend by providing that it shall not apply to appropriations for works of internal improvement heretofore chartered, and in process of construction. Rejected—yeas 25; nays 63.

Mr. Furches moved to amend the amendment by substituting therefor the ordinance in relation to debts of the State to be hereafter created, in the words in which it passed its second reading.

Pending the consideration of this amendment, a message was received from his Excellency, Governor Worth, relative to the destitution existing in certain Western counties, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Convention took recess until 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

The Convention resumed the unfinished business.

The amendment offered by Mr. Furches, (substituting the original ordinance in relation to debts of the State to be hereafter created for the digest of the same reported by the committee on Constitutional amendments,) was adopted.

Mr. Love, of Jackson, moved to amend the amendment by adding the following proviso: "*Provided*, that nothing in this section shall be so construed as releasing the State from obligations incurred by the acts of 1854 and 55; 1858 and 59; 1860 and 61, and as preventing the Legislature from carrying into effect the provisions of said acts, in building the Western North Carolina railroad." Rejected.

The amendment as amended was then adopted.

Mr. Faulkner moved to amend the VII article by inserting the provisions of the Homestead ordinance.

Not agreed to.

Article VIII was amended and adopted as follows: the residue of the article having been stricken out.

CONVENTIONS.

Sec. 33. No Convention of the people shall be called otherwise than by the General Assembly, and then only by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly. No part of the Constitution of the State shall be amended, unless by Convention, the delegates whereof shall consist of the same number as members of the House of Commons and be chosen by the qualified votes for members of such House.

The Constitution having thus passed its second reading, was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, was ordered to be printed and made the special order for 10 o'clock, A. M., on Friday next.

ORDINANCES.

Mr. Grissom moved to reconsider the vote by which the ordinance for exchanging the stocks of the State for bonds issued before the year 1861, passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, this motion was laid on the table.

An ordinance to divorce Mrs. Jane F. Havens from Thomas J. Havens was taken up, on motion of Mr. Faircloth.

Mr. Gilliam addressed the Convention, opposing the passage of the ordinance.

Mr. Faircloth replied, urging its passage.

On motion of Mr. Gilliam, the yeas and nays were ordered. The question recurring the ordinance passed its second reading, yeas 47, nays 46.

An ordinance authorizing the President of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company to borrow money, on the faith and credit of the State, passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, the ordinance in relation to State amnesty was made the special order for 4 o'clock, P. M. to-morrow,

The Convention then adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 21, 1866.

Mr. Burgin presented a memorial from certain citizens of Buncombe, and other counties West of the Blue Ridge, in regard to the Western North Carolina Railroad. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sloan introduced an ordinance in relation to the safe-keeping and publication of the Ordinances of the Convention. Referred to a select committee.

STAY LAW.

The Convention proceeded to consider the special order, being the ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading therein, commonly known as the Stay Law.

Mr. Baker offered a homestead ordinance as a substitute for the one under consideration. Rejected.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, moved to amend as follows:

Be it further ordained, That while this ordinance remains in force and effect it shall not be lawful for any one or confess judgment, nor to make a mortgage or deed in ust, fa voring one creditor over another.

Mr. Moore, of Wake, moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words "nor make a mortgage or deed of trust favoring one creditor over another." Not agreed to.

The question recurring on the amendment, it was rejected, yeas 36, nays 61.

Mr. Conigland offered the following amendment:

Be it further ordained, That no sale of real estate which was conveyed before the first day of May, 1865, by way of deed of trust or mortgage, or otherwise, for the purpose of securing the payment of debts therein specified, shall take place, or be of any effect, until the debts in said conveyance specified shall have been reduced to judgment, according to the provisions of this act respecting debts contracted before the 1st day of May, 1865. *Provided, however*, that this section shall not be construed to defeat any bill which may have been acquired under any such deed, mortgage, or other conveyance. Rejected.

Mr. Boyden moved to amend by inserting a proviso that defendants offering offsetts shall only be allowed the current market value in specie of bank notes or certificates of deposit, at the time of trial—as against the Banks. Rejected.

Sundry other amendments were discussed and rejected, and the ordinance finally passed its 3d reading, as follows:

AYES.—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Allen, Baines, Berry, Bingham, Brickell, Burgin, Bynum, Caldwell of Burke, Conigland, Cowper, Dick, Faulkner, Ferebee, Foy, Garland, Garrett, Godwin, Grissom, Harris of Rutherford, Harrison, Haynes, Hodge, Howard, Jackson, Jarvis, Jones of Davidson, Jones of Henderson, Jones of Rowan, Joyner, Logan, Love of Jackson, Lyon, Manly, McCauley, McKay of Harnett, McDonald of Chatham, McDonald of Moore, McGehee, McRae, Moore of Chatham, Murphy, Norfleet, Odom, Patterson, Perkins, Person, Phillips, Polk, Richardson, Rush, Sloan, Smith of Anson, Smith of Johnston, Smith of Wilkes, Spencer of Hyde, Swan, Ward, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Winburne, Wright.—64.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bagley, Baker, Barrow, Boyden, Bryan, Buxton, Caldwell of Guilford, Dickey, Donnell, Eaton, Ellis, Gahagan, Harris of Guilford, Henry, King, Lash, McIvor, McLaughlin, Moore of Wake, Spencer of Montgomery, Starbuck, Stephenson, Stewart, Walkup, Winston.—25.

An ordinance extending the time for settlement of the public taxes by the sheriffs and tax collectors of the State passed its third reading.

An ordinance divorcing Mrs. Jane F. Havens from Thos. J. Havens passed its third reading, yeas 45, nays 42.

The Convention then took a recess until 4 o'clock, P. M.

An Ordinance

In relation to the Act of General Assembly, entitled "Revenue."

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same*, That the act of the General Assembly, entitled "Revenue," imposing taxes on purchases, sales and receipts, shall not be construed to extend to those purchases, sales or receipts on which taxes have actually been paid, under the ordinance of the Convention, entitled "An Ordinance to provide Revenue for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five."

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That where specific taxes have been imposed for license to use any article or carry on any business for the year preceding the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, one-half thereof shall only be payable in those cases where taxes were actually paid under said ordinance for the same license.

SEC. 3. *Be it further ordained*, That retailers of spirituous liquors, who paid the tax prescribed in section eleven of said ordinance, shall be entitled to retail for the year for which their license was granted, without further tax to the State for such retailing.

SEC. 4. *Be it further ordained*, That the provisions of section thirty-two of Schedule B, of said act of Assembly, shall only extend to the license for distilling spirituous liquors from grain.

SEC. 5. *Be it further ordained*, That in all cases where taxes are payable to the Sheriff or Collector, without the subject from which they are derived being listed, such Sheriff or Collector, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of such taxes, shall have power, and it shall be his duty, to administer an oath to the person liable to pay the same.

SEC. 6. *Be it further ordained*, That this ordinance shall be in force from its ratification.

[Ratified the 12th day of June, A. D., 1866.]

EDWIN G. READE, *President.*

Oxford Law School

COMMENCES MONDAY, 16th July, 1866. Tuition $50 per Term of 20 weeks. Board $4 25 per week. Located at Oxford, N. C.

Col. EDWARD CANTWELL, L.L. B., graduate of the Law School at Cambridge, Mass., and (formerly one of the Military Judges of the Confederate States) Instructor.

Thorough training given at this School for the Bar or for Mercantile life. The Lectures will embrace Principles and Practice of Law, Book Keeping, Conveyancing and Commercial Jurisprudence. Text Books supplied at cost. French and German languages extra.

For particulars, address as above.

June 5. 212-18t—18-3t

Notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of O. L. Fillyaw, deceased, either by note or account made for Furniture, are requested to call and settle the same with Mr. J. D. Love, at his Book Store, No. 22 Market street, who is hereby authorized to receipt in settlement.

JULIA G. FILLYAW, Ex'x.

June 20 225—d2tw3t.

Business Notice.

JAS. B. HUGGINS respectfully announces to his friends that he is again in business in Wilmington, with his father, L. B. HUGGINS, in the GROCERY and GENERAL MERCHANDISE BUSINESS, at their old Stand, South-east corner of Market and Second streets (54 and 56 Market street), where they will be pleased to see all who may favor them with a call.

The business will be conducted under the name and style of HUGGINS & CO. June 3—211—d&wtf

North Carolina Agricultural House
AND
HARDWARE STORE.
MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
22 POLLOCK STREET, NEWBERN.
WATER STREET, WILMINGTON.

T. J. MITCHELL. GEO. ALLEN. D. T. CARRAWAY

May 10. 14-tf

SHACKELFORD, HAAS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 159 Front St., New York,
No. 32 Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
NAVAL STORES, COTTON, LUMBER, COTTON YARNS, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand, in Wilmington, and for sale at wholesale, a large assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES.

Sole Agents in North Carolina for the Sale of WHITTEMORE'S COTTON CARDS.

REFER to Messrs. J. Stiner & Co., 49 Vesey St., Messrs. Moses & Schiffer, 32 Broad St.

Feb 8 w-1-tf

S. D. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE NO. 24 NORTH WATER STREET,
(Wharves and Warehouses foot of Walnut St.,)
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☞ Will give prompt personal attention to all consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Spririts Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, Provisions, &c., &c., either for sale or shipment. Also, to forwarding Merchandize, &c.

Feb 8 w-1-tf

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,
23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SHIPMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, PROVISIONS, &c., will be forwarded to us by Messrs. Wallace & Southerland, of Wilmington, who will pay revenue tax and other charges. All goods covered by insurance, with or without advices.

Feb. 15 2-tf

ALEXANDER SPRUNT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

April 19. 12—6m

S. T.—1860—X.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUBLED with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, topid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has an unmutilated metal cap over the top of each bottle, and green label for exportation, around each neck. See descriptive circular around each bottle.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.

April 19 12-1y